

ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR

JOURNAL.

NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

VOLUME XLII. NUMBER 11.
WHOLE NUMBER 2000.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1908.

SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.
SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.

"W.-A. .30 CALIBER"

The only satisfactory powder for service
charges in the U. S. Gov't Rifle.

"UNIQUE"

A Smokeless Powder for indoor gallery
work with the U. S. Gov't Rifle.

LAFLIN & RAND POWDER CO.,

New York, Chicago, Denver, San Francisco.

Bethlehem Steel Company

South Bethlehem, Pa.,

Finished Guns of all Calibers, Gun Forgings, Gun Carriages,
Projectiles and Armor Plate. High Grade Shafting and Forgings
for Marine and Stationary Engines. Miscellaneous Forgings and
Castings of all descriptions. Heavy Machinery of Special Design.
Armor Plate Vaults

BRANCH OFFICES:

100 Broadway, New York City. 1351 Marquette Building, Chicago, Ill.
421 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 430 Endicott Building, St. Paul Minn.
Keystone Building, Pittsburg, Pa. 1441 North 19th St., St. Louis, Mo.
Fremont and Howard Streets, San Francisco, Cal.



Excelsior Straightway Back Pressure Valve

is simple in construction and well made. Being fitted with the
Jerkins Disc, it is noiseless and never sticks. Gives long service,
and can be re-rolled upon at all times. Can be quickly thrown in and
out of use without taking valve apart. It offers no resistance to
the steam when wide open.

JENKINS BROS., New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, London.

TOBIN BRONZE.

NON-CORROSIVE IN SEA WATER

Can be Forged at Cherry Red Heat.

Round, Square and Hexagon Rods for Studs, Bolts,
Nuts, etc. Pump Piston Rods, Yacht Shafting, Rolled
Sheets and Plates for Pump Linings, Condensers, Rad-
ders, Centre Boards, etc. Hull Plates for Yachts and

Launches, Powder Press Plates, Seamless Boiler and Condenser Tubes.
For tensile, torsional and crushing tests see descriptive pamphlet furnished on application.

THE ANSONIA BRASS AND COPPER COMPANY
Sole Manufacturers. 99 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK.

WE ARE BUILDING "HORNSBY-AKROYD"

THE CELEBRATED

OIL ENGINE

The De La Vergne Refrigerating Machine Co.

Foot of East 138th Street, New York

FORE RIVER SHIP and ENGINE CO.,

SHIP BUILDERS.

OFFICE AND WORKS: QUINCY, MASS., U. S. A.

Remington

system of gun barrel making distinguished itself at the

SEA GIRT MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

W. G. Hudson, M.D., using a Remington barrel won the L. & R. Aggregate Prize
by making more points in important matches than any other rifle-man.

"JOIN THE REMINGTON ARMY."

New Catalogue.

Agency, 315 BROADWAY:
New York City, N. Y.

ALBANY, N. Y.

COLT'S

AUTOMATIC PISTOL

(BROWNING'S PATENT)

NEW MILITARY MODEL

COLT'S PATENT FIRE ARMS M'F'G CO.,

HARTFORD, CONN.

Manufacturers of Colt's Revolvers, Automatic Machine Guns and Gatling Guns.



U. M. C. AT SEA GIRT

won the Wimbledon Cup,
the Revolver Team Match
and the Re-entry Revolver
Match.

U.M.C. .30 Government
cartridges were used by
practically every shooter
unless match restrictions
prevented.

**THE UNION METALLIC
CARTRIDGE COMPANY.**

Bridgeport, Conn.

Agcy 315 Broadway, New York



**American McInnes Anti-Corrosive Composition,
American McInnes Anti-Fouling Composition,
FOR BOTTOM OF STEEL AND IRON SHIPS.**

Manufactured only by **GEORGE N. GARDINER & SON**, No. 52 South Street, New York
Used by the principal Steamship Lines. Telephone, 606 BROAD.
Made in America of American Materials, and vastly superior to the English Compositions.
The Smoothest Coating where Speed is desired

The Electric Steering Gear.

CIRCULARS AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.

THE ELECTRO-DYNAMIC CO.

212-226 Ionic Street,

Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.

Cable Address: EDCO. A B C Code

NEW IDEAL TOOLS

"IDEAL"
SHELL INDENTOR
PRICE, \$1.25.



**IDEAL
SHELL INDENTOR**
30-30 SHORT RANGE

Prevents bullet receding in shell at recoil.
With this tool the INDENTATIONS may be
placed where wanted. (See above illustration.)

**IDEAL
BROKEN SHELL EXTRACTOR**

ADOPTED BY THE U. S. GOVERNMENT.

(See lower illustration.)

Everyone owning a Rifle should have one. Send three stamps for
IDEAL HAND BOOK No. 51 126 Pages of Useful Information for Shooters.

Address, **IDEAL M'F'G CO., 37 U St., New Haven, Conn. U. S. A.**



HIGHLAND BRAND EVAPORATED CREAM

Is a perfect Infant Food. It makes strong muscles, sound stomach, rosy cheeks, bright eyes and all that is charming in a baby. Simply full-cream cow's milk, evaporated, sterilized, and canned. Absolutely takes the place of cream and milk for all purposes. Try it in your coffee or on your breakfast food.

Most grocers sell Highland Brand.

If yours doesn't give us his name and we will send you a sample can free.

Helvetia Milk Condensing Co.,
Dept. V, Highland, Ill.

"Where Model Dairy Farms Abound"

"For good work,
quick work, easy
work, and all kinds
of work, give me the
Remington,"
says the experienced operator.

Remington
Typewriter
Company

327 Broadway, N. Y.



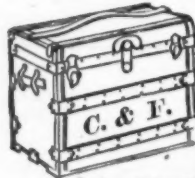
CROUCH & FITZGERALL

NEW YORK

Make the
**BEST TRUNKS,
BAGS,
SUIT CASES & C.**

161 B'dway, 723 Sixth Ave
888 B'dway, New York.

Send for Catalogue A.



NORTON & CO.

BANKERS,

Wheeling, W. Va.

LOANS NEGOTIATED. Correspondence solicited with Officers of the Army and Navy

**KEEP YOUR FEET
DRY AND SWEET
WITH
ASTRA SOLES**

MILITARY MEN.
Astra soles are of peculiar value to men "on the march," used by all the European armies. The new Astra Soles are covered with absorbent gauze, making them highly absorbent and more durable. Anti-odorally prepared and perfumed, they take up all moisture, keep the feet cool, clean and healthy, save shoes and stockings and prevent catarrh and rheumatism. Can be worn in the tightest shoes; made to all sizes for men, women and children, and so inexpensive as to allow frequent changing. Only 25 cents for a package of six pairs. At your druggist or from us direct. KULLER & COMPANY, 168 E. 4th St., New York City

PATENT BINDERS for Filing ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

93-101 NASSAU STREET N. Y.
By mail, postpaid, \$1.25. Delivered at office, \$1.00

December Number

THE SMART SET

A MAGAZINE

OF
CLEVERNESS

Out To-day

This is a Good Magazine

JOHN WILEY & SONS,

43-45 East 19th Street,

NEW YORK.

HANDBOOK OF LIGHT ARTILLERY.

By Major Alexander B. Dyer, U. S. Artillery. 12mo, 521 pages, 140 figures. Cloth, \$3.00.

THE MODERN HIGH EXPLOSIVES.

Nitro-glycerine and Dynamite: Their Manufacture, their Use, and their Application to Mining and Military Engineering; Pyroxyline, or Gun-cotton; the Fulminates, Picrates, and Chlorates; also the Chemistry and Analysis of the Elementary Bodies which enter into the Manufacture of the Principal Nitro-compounds. By Manuel Eissler, Mining Engineer. 8vo, 395 pages, 129 figures. Cloth, \$4.00.

A TEXT-BOOK ON FIELD FORTIFICATION.

By G. J. Fieberger, Professor of Civil and Military Engineering, United States Military Academy. Small 8vo, 166 pages, 27 colored maps. Cloth, \$2.00.

"DIRECT FROM WORKSHOP"



Baird-North Co.

Gold and Silversmiths, 292 Essex St., Salem, Mass

Manufacturers and Distributors of Fine Jewelry and Sterling Silver.

OUR NEW CATALOGUE contains photographic illustrations of over 7,000 pieces in the most modern and Gold Jewelry, Spring Silver, Locket, Earrings, etc., of Solid Gold Rings, one of the finest ever made, and set in diamonds. We are the largest dealers in the United States in fine Gold Jewelry, and set in diamonds to the user our prices are lower than those of the retail trade—buying from us you pay no middlemen's profits.

A POSTAL BRINGS OUR CATALOG. WRITE NOW.

We illustrate a few articles taken at random from our Catalog.

134 —Solid gold brooch, 9 diamonds	\$45.00	505 L —Sterling silver brooch	.80
151 —Solid gold, pearl brooch, 12 whole pearls, diamonds	100.00	631 L —Hat pin like 505 L	.85
460 B —Solid gold, pearl; in oval 6 diamonds	15.00	520 L —T-ring silver brooch	.60
229 D —Solid gold links, diamonds	3.00	685 L —Hat pin like 520 L	.60
567 D —Solid gold cigar cutter	5.50	731 L —Sterling silver scarf pin	.80
514 D —Solid gold knife, 3 blades, diamond	12.00	560 L —Sterling silver brooch, has place for picture in back	1.50
3 F —Solid gold snake ring, ruby eyes diamond	100.00	328 M —Sterling silver flat pencil, case forms handle	1.35
38 G —Solid gold signet ring	3.50		

OUR GUARANTEE: The proprietors of the Baird-North Co. are personally known to the undersigned, and are thoroughly reliable, and will refund money in advance. HENRY M. HATCHER, President Merchants' National Bank, Salem; LELAND H. COLE, Cashier Merchants' National Bank, Salem.

RETIREMENTS

IN THE

Army, Navy, Marine Corps and
Revenue Cutter Service.

1903-1946.

Bound in pamphlet form, Octavo size, same as Official Registers of the U. S. Army and Navy.

Contains Synopsis of the laws regulating retirements and summary of casualties in the Army and Navy for 42 years

Every Officer Should Have a Copy.

BY MAIL POSTPAID, 50 CENTS.

ARMY & NAVY JOURNAL, BENNETT BLD'G.
NEW YORK.

A genuine Navy Novel
by a Navy Woman.

MRS. EDITH ELMER WOOD'S

The Spirit of the Service

"The Charm of the book lies in its strong character—drawing and delightful dialogue."
—*Norfolk Landmark.*

"Delightfully written, full of color and cleverly descriptive of naval society and sentiment—a brighter novel would be hard to find."
—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

"The indomitable, heroic, devoted spirit animating the service gleams through the book."
—*Chicago Post.*

Illustrated by RUFUS F. ZOG-BAUM. Cloth, 12mo. \$1.50.

An Army Story for Girls

By Miss GWENDOLEN OVERTON

The Captain's Daughter

A story for boys and girls which is intensely interesting without being in the least unreal or giving in any degree a distorted picture of army life in the posts of the southwest a few years since.

Cloth, Illustrated, \$1.50.

THE MACMILLAN CO.

66 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK.

THE AMERICAN
SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
Washington.

ACCOUNTS OF ARMY AND NAVY
OFFICERS SOLICITED.

2% INTEREST ALLOWED ON DE-
POSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK.

Capital and Surplus, \$2,750,000

STORAGE DEPT.,
1140 15th St.

Safe storage for furniture, silverware, works
of art, furs, rugs, clothing, luggage.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLETS.

WILLIAMS' SHAVING STICK

Shaving—and Saving

Shaving with greater com-
fort, luxury, convenience.

Saving in time, temper
and money. A single stick
affords over 300 shaves.
No cup required. Only
the shaving stick and brush.

25c. of all druggists.

The J. B. WILLIAMS CO., Glastonbury, Conn.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1903.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the wishes of all contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded. We cannot undertake to preserve or return manuscripts.

Subscription, \$6.00 per year. To clubs ordering ten copies or more, \$3.00 each copy. As the purpose of this special club rate of \$3.00 per year is to encourage individual subscriptions, it is allowed for single subscriptions from members of the Services and their families, but not for organizations of any kind, to which the price is uniformly \$6.00. Club subscriptions are payable in advance and should be sent direct to the publishers.

Domestic postage prepaid. Foreign postage, \$1.00 per annum, should be added to the subscription price. Remittances should be made in cash, by express money order, post-office order, draft or check on New York, made payable to W. C. & F. P. Church. Postmasters are obliged to register letters if requested. Checks or drafts on other localities than New York City are subject to a discount.

No responsibility is assumed for subscriptions paid to agents, and it is best to remit direct. Changes of address will be made as frequently as desired upon notification; not otherwise.

Immediate notice should be given of any delay or failure in the receipt of the Journal.

W. C. & F. P. CHURCH, Proprietors,
93 Nassau Street, New York.

Washington, D.C., Office: Room 11, 1417 G Street,
William M. Mason, Representative.

Boston Office: 84 International Trust Building, E. P.
Gould, Representative.

Secretary Moody has received a report of the board of officers appointed to investigate the recent explosion at the Naval Magazine at Iona Island, which resulted in the death of six men and the loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars in buildings and ammunition at this, the largest magazine, in the possession of the Government. The board consisted of Comdr. Henry Morrell, Lieut. Cleland Davis and Chief Gunner Magruder. The report shows that the man who was probably responsible for the accident was among the killed. It is hinted that the work of unloading the shells in which the men were engaged at the time the explosion occurred was being done within a short distance of one of the buildings. If this be proven another investigation may be ordered. It is pointed out by officers of the Bureau of Ordnance that the instructions were very explicit in the statement that work of this kind should be done, not only in the open, but "in a safe place." It is further pointed out that the close proximity to a building was not a safe place and it is contended that the work could and should have been done in a part of the island remote from buildings. The explosion at Iona has caused a very deep and lasting impression at the Navy Department. In view of the action of Rear Admiral Charles O'Neil, Chief of Ordnance, in issuing detailed instructions only last summer giving the most explicit rules for the handling of combustibles of all kinds, the news of the explosion at Iona came as a severe shock. Before the matter is disposed of Secretary Moody intends to give very careful study to the report of the board and the circumstances surrounding the accident so far as he can learn them. It has been and will continue to be the policy of the Navy Department under the present administration to handle such matters with a firm hand and it can be stated that the Secretary will go to the bottom of the matter and that he will have the assistance of the Chief of Ordnance in his effort to increase the precautions against the recurrence of such a catastrophe. As a step in this direction Secretary Moody, upon the recommendation of Rear Admiral O'Neil, has issued an order prohibiting the extraction of fuses from defective shells. This will probably result in the loss of considerable money, as it will necessitate the throwing aside of shells which fail to explode, but it is believed it will result in the decrease of accidents in the Navy, due to the careless handling of ordnance material and such a result in the opinion of the Navy Department is well worth the cost. Secretary Moody has also received a report of the board of officers appointed to investigate the explosion of a shell at Indian Head recently, which resulted in the wounding of one man. It is probable that these reports will be later given out for publication. It has been officially estimated that the damage done at Iona Island will not amount to more than \$125,000. Storehouses No. 1 and 2, which were entirely destroyed, can be rebuilt, and the damage to the other buildings repaired for \$100,000. The loss on the ammunition cannot be ascertained until a count of all that is left is made, but it will not exceed \$25,000. Bids for restoring the plant at Iona Island will be advertised for next week.

Although Congress recently authorized a large increase in the strength of the Marine Corps the demand for Marines on the part of the Government has well nigh been quadruple and the time appears near at hand when another increase will be necessary if the Marine Corps is to be expected adequately to fulfill the numerous duties imposed upon it. No branch of the Service is as much affected by the recent developments on the Isthmus of Panama as the Marine Corps. As was pointed out recently by an administration official, the organization of the Republic of Panama, the apparent early inauguration of the work upon the Isthmian canal, and the consequent increase in the obligations of the United

States to maintain order practically throughout the Isthmus all very vitally concerned the officers and men of the Marine Corps. At Guantanamo the Navy is establishing a naval station destined to be the great American naval base of the West Indies. It will be necessary to station a considerable force of marines there and the advanced guard has already gone to the Caribbean Sea on board the Dixie, but is now doing duty in Isthmian waters. The Navy Department has called for one hundred marines to go to Honolulu and for thirty for duty in Samoa. These were well nigh ready for leaving when the troubles on the Isthmus broke out and a hurry call was sent for marines. As a result it is now impossible to send more than one hundred marines to Honolulu without stripping the barracks at home. In the Philippines Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, commander of the Asiatic Station, has repeatedly advised the Navy Department that the Far Eastern situation demands the retention at Olongapo of a force of at least one thousand five hundred marines. Under the present conditions this is impossible. A force of sixty-five marines will leave San Francisco for Guam early in December. How soon it will be necessary to call on Congress to relieve the situation is not certain, but officers of the Army and the Navy alike agree that such an increase should soon be authorized if the important work which has devolved upon the Marine Corps in the past be expected of them in the future.

While the assignment of the cruiser Baltimore to duty in West Indian and Central America waters will compel the Navy Department to choose some other vessel to convey the torpedo flotilla on its projected voyage to the Asiatic Station, it is understood that no serious delay in the project will occur and that the flotilla will sail from Hampton Roads on some date near the end of the present month. In view of the complications which have arisen on the isthmus the Navy Department may deem it inadvisable to assign a regular warship to act as convoy for the torpedo fleet, and in that event one of the converted cruisers will be chosen, there being several vessels of that type which are well fitted for such service. A vast amount of needless apprehension has arisen in some quarters with regard to the projected cruise of the torpedo fleet, and it has been suggested that so long a voyage would be extremely hazardous for vessels of that class. The reply to all this alarmist talk is that the vessels are thoroughly seaworthy, as exhaustive tests have proved, that vessels of similar types have repeatedly made the voyage from Europe to Asia and that the projected trip of the flotilla under command of Lieut. Lloyd H. Chandler, U.S.N., from Hampton Roads to Manila is in the nature of an experiment, which promises results of great value to the science of torpedo-boat construction and manipulation. It is assuring to observe that the objection to the cruise of Lieutenant Chandler's flotilla comes entirely from civilian sources, that it receives no support from naval scientists and that it is merely another manifestation of that unreasonable conservatism which invariably opposes each new advance in naval progress.

There is much interest at this time in the selection by the Secretary of War with the approval of the President of the officers of the Army who served during the Civil War for promotion to the grade of brigadier general with a view to their immediate retirement. It has been practically decided by Secretary Root that several officers now on the active list will be thus promoted and retired immediately following the statutory retirement of Gen. S. B. M. Young on Jan. 9 next. Twenty-four officers of the Army, who served during the Civil War, have applied for promotion to the grade of brigadier general with a view to their immediate retirement, and their names are now before Secretary Root. Several other officers have applied for appointment to the grade of brigadier general with a view to their remaining on the active list. It is fairly well understood, however, that either Col. Enoch H. Crowder of the Judge Advocate General's Department and a member of the General Staff, or Col. Albert L. Mills, the superintendent of the Military Academy, will be appointed to fill permanently the vacancy in the grade of brigadier general which will result from the retirement of General Young and the promotion of Major Gen. A. R. Chaffee to be lieutenant general and the consequent promotion of a brigadier general to the grade of major general. There is also much speculation as to who will be appointed to fill the two vacancies in the grade of brigadier general to be created in May, 1904, by the retirements of Generals Sanger and Kobbé.

Advices from Manila indicate that Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., commanding the Department of Mindanao, is confronted in the Island of Jolo by a situation similar to that which Capt. John J. Pershing of the 15th Cavalry, encountered in the Island of Mindanao a year or more ago. General Wood describes the situation as serious, and adds that unless dealt with promptly it may assume grave proportions. The inhabitants of Jolo, like those of Mindanao, are warlike, treacherous and suspicious of American authority. General Wood states that they are fortifying, evidently for the purpose of resisting the American advance, but he adds, "we are prepared to settle the issue immediately." Captain Pershing's experience in Mindanao proved that the only effective way to deal with the non-Christian tribes of

the Philippines is to convince them of the superiority of American arms. They recognize no law but the law of force, but when they are once taught that American authority must be respected they speedily become friendly and law-abiding. General Wood will in all likelihood have to employ in Jolo the same measures that Captain Pershing used in Mindanao. Any half-hearted, temporizing policy would merely prolong the present friction without benefit to anybody.

It is not at all probable that Secretary Moody will take up in any manner in his forthcoming annual report the question of a general staff for the Navy. If there be any re-organization of the methods of administration at the Navy Department the initiative will come from Congress, but it is hardly thought at all probable that any law providing for a naval general staff will pass Congress at this or the next session. We have made most careful inquiry recently among Congressmen prominently identified with naval affairs and have ascertained that there is much antagonism to the general staff scheme as advocated by the General Board of the Navy. As far as we have been able to find out Secretary Moody is lukewarm in the matter, although he favors some Navy Department re-organization, but of a different sort. We are informed that a bill will be introduced in the House shortly which will provide that the Navy Department may be reorganized as the Secretary of the Navy may see fit. It is not expected that such a bill will pass, but its purpose will be to open up the entire matter of a naval general staff before Congress and will give the naval committees a chance to consider the question in a concrete form.

It is understood that an effort will be made by certain prominent members of Congress to secure pardon and reinstatement for the three midshipmen, Lofland, Chaffee and Little, who were dismissed from the Naval Academy Nov. 7 for hazing. The three midshipmen have arrived in Washington to see what can be done for their relief and Representative Lacey, of Iowa, appeared at the Navy Department Nov. 10 with Mr. Lofland and had a long conference with Secretary Moody on the subject. The Secretary held out little hope for a reopening of the case. Indeed, under the law the President cannot reinstate a midshipman who has been dismissed so that if the dismissed midshipmen get relief it will necessarily be in the form of Congressional legislation. The names of Senators Hanna and Spooner have been mentioned among the prominent men who will work in behalf of the three dismissed men. We would suggest that if Congress thinks that the law on the subject is too severe, it should change it. Finding the law as it is, officers have no alternative but to enforce it.

Because of the continued necessity for retaining the Brooklyn and the San Francisco at Beirut and in view of the mission just assigned to the Machias of conveying Mr. Skinner, the Consul General at Marseilles, to Abyssinia, where he hopes to negotiate a trade treaty with King Menelik, it is announced at the Navy Department that the European Squadron will probably not come over to the Caribbean for the maneuvers this winter, as was originally planned. The South Atlantic Squadron will join the North Atlantic Squadron in the Caribbean early in December and if events on the Isthmus will permit the Caribbean Squadron under Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan will also participate in the drills and exercises. It is hoped by the time that the maneuvers begin the conditions on the Isthmus and in San Domingo will have sufficiently quieted to permit the detachment of the majority, if not all of the warships, from those waters.

It is understood that the General Staff of the Army has under serious consideration the promulgation of an order prohibiting all officers of the Army, stationed at the War Department, from making public any information whatever regarding Army affairs as transacted at the Department. The plan contemplates, it is said, the detail of one officer of the General Staff to the duty of interviewing the representatives of the press, and giving them such information as he considers it advisable for the public to have. As the matter stands at present officers of the Army on duty at the War Department—even chiefs of staff departments—are loth to give out even the smallest routine matters with which the General Staff has had anything to do. Secrecy seems to be one of the most important features of the General Staff. Routine reports, which formerly were given out as matters of general interest, are now treated as confidential.

The vacancies in the General Staff of the Army will probably be filled in a very short time. There has been some doubt at the War Department as to the proper manner in which selections for the General Staff should be made, but it is now understood that a decision has been reached by the Secretary of War that the General Staff itself shall make recommendations for the assignment of officers to General Staff duty to fill the vacancies which will occur from time to time. Another important question which will come before the Secretary of War soon will be the proper distribution of the work of the War Department among the three grand divisions of the General Staff.

After England's unpleasant experience as an ally of Germany in dealing with the Venezuelan complications, it might seem that she would be slow to enter into another alliance of that character with the Government at Berlin. It is announced, however, on what appears to be thoroughly trustworthy authority, that a new Anglo-German compact has been negotiated whereby each of the contracting powers binds herself to protect the other's South African colonies in the event of an attack upon them by a third power. If, in spite of considerations which should naturally dissuade her from such an agreement, England has entered into another alliance with Germany, the conclusion will be that she has simply made a virtue of necessity. Throughout her desperate and costly campaign in South Africa England was apprehensive as to the purpose and attitude of Germany. The Kaiser's sympathetic letter to President Kruger at the outbreak of the war was almost a pledge of German support to the Boers, and that utterance, together with innumerable expressions of sympathy from unofficial sources throughout Germany undoubtedly encouraged the Boers to continue their resistance long after it became utterly hopeless. That German intervention in behalf of the Boers would have been popular in Germany seems to admit of no doubt whatever. Whether Germany was at any time disposed to intervene is questionable. But there is abundant reason to believe that England was apprehensive lest Germany might intervene, and that that apprehension was the cause of constant worry to the British Government. If there ever was any likelihood of German intervention it vanished when Kitchener assumed command of the British forces in South Africa and instituted the sledge-hammer campaign, which forced the struggle to a finish, and from that time Germany gave a mild assent to the English purpose. It is reasonable to conclude, therefore, that if England has entered into a compact with Germany regarding South Africa, it has been for the purpose of securing herself against the continental power which has been more inimical than any other to her territorial projects in that part of the world. German sympathy for the Boer cause is still keen and outspoken, and the hope expressed the other day by the venerable Kruger that a new generation might rehabilitate the Boer republic is shared by millions of the German people. Therefore, if England has negotiated an arrangement which shall prevent any exercise of German influence in South Africa and leave her free to develop her projects there in peace and order, she has probably made an excellent bargain. But we may be sure that under that agreement there will be no repetition by Germany of the rough shod program she pursued toward Venezuela under the former Anglo-German alliance. England went into that alliance with the expectation that it would insure peace and an amicable settlement of the matters in dispute. The German naval officers, on the other hand, appear to have regarded it as a combination for offensive operations, and their bombardments and their seizure and destruction of ships exposed their British allies to widespread denunciation. In England especially the alliance was bitterly condemned, and the censure became so violent that the Ministry responsible for it was thankful when it was virtually terminated by the agreement to submit all matters in controversy to arbitration.

Desertion in the Navy are at least on the decrease. For a time last summer the large number of desertions from the Service was one of the gravest problems confronting the Navy Department and was the subject of frequent and long conferences between Secretary Moody and Rear Admiral Henry C. Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation. As a result of one of these conferences a circular letter was sent out to officers calling attention to the fact that since the War with Spain the Service was getting a far better class of men and that with the improvement of the class of enlisted man in the Navy there must necessarily be a change, not in the extent, but in the quality of discipline demanded. Whether this letter is responsible for the change or whether conditions in the Navy have been bettered, it is a gratifying fact to note that up to the 7th of the current month the records showed only thirty-seven desertions from the whole Navy. In explanation of this reduction of desertion one Navy officer at the Navy Department pointed out that several excellent changes have been made in the regulation of the meals of the men, which had before been a constant source of complaint. The men now get much better service and few complaints are now heard about the food aboard ship. With the reduction of desertions it is believed there will be a disposition on the part of the officers to grant shore leave more often and care will be taken in the outlining of the maneuver programs through the year not to crowd the work together and thus strain both ships and men. Ample time, it is learned, will be allowed for shore leave during the winter in the Caribbean. The experience of the Navy in this matter may furnish a hint to the Army.

Every officer of the Army should read and no doubt will read the article by Col. C. W. Larned, of the Military Academy, on "Military Graphics," which appears in the last number of the Journal of the Military Service Institution. It is too long for quotation and not easily condensed, nor is it necessary that we should devote our space to quotations, for the Journal is so generally read. Colonel Larned says: "Between the

conditions of battle to-day and those of 1870 lies a wider gulf than between those of Frederick and that epoch. The three factors which have brought this about are 1st, the doubling of the effective range of rifle and artillery fire; 2d, the increase in accuracy of fire-arms and improvement in marksmanship, and 3d, the disappearance of smoke. This is not a mere change—it is a revolution. The first two have pushed lines apart to the limit of vision, and made marksmanship the paramount accomplishment of the soldier; they have compelled the explosion of close-order formation, and the extension of lines beyond the control of the commander of traditional units; they have forced the assaulting infantryman upon his belly and driven cavalry, and perhaps light artillery, off the immediate field of battle; they have destroyed the coherence of the assaulting line and made each man a thinking, responsible unit, instead of a wooden automaton; and finally, they have put the defense in most cases out of sight. The third has completed the invisibility of the defense and the vagueness of the field of action." To meet the new conditions the enlisted man should be taught where to go and how to go; when to shoot and how to shoot. This necessitates his instruction in his training in estimating distance and in elementary topography and the nature of defensive positions. Under the new conditions knowledge of position is of the most transcendent importance. Colonel Larned's article is the elaboration of the ideas presented by him in the number of the International Monthly for April, 1902.

An effort will doubtless be made in Congress to amend the law so as to permit the Secretary of the Navy to permit enlisted men to be honorably discharged from the Service for other than the statutory causes, physical disability or undesirability. There is scarcely a day passes without the receipt by the Navy Department of numerous requests from Senators, Representatives, mothers and fathers, wives and sweethearts, urging that their son, husband or fiancé be discharged from the Navy. Many of these cases are without merit, but there does arise not infrequently a case where, if the law permitted, the Secretary of the Navy could with ample justification give an enlisted man his discharge. Such a case reached the Navy Department this week. A young fellow had enlisted in the Navy with the full permission of his parents who were able bodied at the time. After he had been in the Service some time, his father died suddenly. His mother contracted a severe illness and the boy was her only means of support. He applied for a discharge, which could not be granted for the reason that he was physically able and a desirable man to retain in the Service. His application was therefore necessarily disapproved. There are any number of cases of desertions which upon investigation have been traced to the sole fact that the man had deserted through sheer exasperation at being refused permission to leave the Navy for good cause. A number of members of Congress have complained of the present rigid law and expressed themselves in favor of its amendment.

We commend to the attention of our Ordnance officers at Washington the fact that the British Government has made a contract with a private arms manufacturer, the Birmingham Small Arms Co., Limited, for the manufacture of a large number of the new weapons adopted by the Small Arms Committee. An English technical paper says: "The conclusion, hastily arrived at, that the Small Arms Company is to furnish the whole supply of rifles for the British forces scarcely stands in need of contradiction. The Government factories at Enfield and at Sparbrook, as well as the London Small Arms Company, will all participate in the manufacture of the new arm. Each factory, according to its capacity, will furnish its own proportion of the total requirements, neither the governmental nor the private establishments being unduly favored. The present policy is to maintain, so far as possible, all the sources of supply of war munitions, instead of as aforesaid concentrating the orders in time of peace so as to preclude expansion when sudden necessity arises." The new British arm is being subjected to such sharp criticism, the point emphasized being that "the rifle that plants bullets unerringly on a bullseye at a range of one thousand yards is not of necessity the most useful weapon on a battle-field." It is understood that the new rifle will be provided with a wind gauge, the Small Arms Committee having reconsidered their original conclusion on this subject.

In view of the lamentable health conditions which developed among the Volunteer troops encamped in the Chicamauga National Park during the Spanish War, the statement of the present sanitary conditions of the park is extremely gratifying. On this subject the annual report of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park Commission says: "It is a matter of satisfaction to the Commission that for another year the practical use of the park by the Government has continued by maintaining the field camp of the 7th Cavalry within its limits. It is proper to say that the health of the soldiers camped there and of the park force and its laborers has continued exceptionally good. The water throughout the park has proved excellent, and an abundant supply has been secured for the encampments and the new post from flowing wells." There is nothing in this report to show the extent to which sanitary conditions in the park have been improved and how far the

lamentable prevalence of typhoid among the Volunteers in 1898 was the result of ignorance and neglect.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found a communication entitled "Orderly Room and the Company Clerk," which contains several suggestions that might be adopted with real benefit to the Service. One is that a school of preparation and instruction for company clerks be established at Washington or elsewhere and that this school be placed under the direction of a commissioned officer of the Army. Another is that orderly rooms be provided with typewriters and card systems of recording and filing. Both of these suggestions are eminently practical and business-like, and their adoption, together with a provision that candidates for the post of company clerk be required to spend six months in the school of instruction, would undoubtedly tend to increased efficiency in the routine of Army administration. These suggestions have been commended by several Army officers whose attention has been invited to them, and we believe them to be worthy of official consideration.

Under the new system of recruiting for the Navy, established by Comdr. John M. Hawley, U.S.N., a class of young native Americans has been brought into the Service, who are of powerful physique, educated, manly and intelligent. This could not have been better in evidence than at the recent explosion at Iona Island, N.Y., where Gunner Fries and Kuhlwein, the four apprentices under Captain Magee, of the Navy tug Pontiac, the marines and ordnance men, so bravely stuck to their posts in the face of almost certain death. Through these efforts property to the value of several millions were saved. There were eight ordnance men on Iona Island amongst some eighty odd employees, marines, etc. Of these eight men four were killed. Dillon, Wilde, Jochumson, Gorst and Danielson did not take to the woods like the Italian laborers, but stood their ground like the others whose names we mentioned last week. All these men, with the exception of Dillon and Danielson, were either blue jackets or ex-blue jackets.

No decision has yet been reached by the Secretary of the Navy in the matter of the appeals of Paymaster Biscoe and Lieutenant Williams from the action taken by Rear Admiral Evans in his review of the court-martial proceedings in the case of Assistant Paymaster Rishworth Nicholson. The Secretary of the Navy realizes that his decision in this case will establish a precedent which will be taken advantage of by both the Army and the Navy, and intends before announcing his final action to obtain the best professional and legal advice from both the Army and the Navy. There is, it is said at the Navy Department, no middle course that can be taken by Secretary Moody—he must either support Admiral Evans in the most unqualified manner or he must order his recall. It is hardly thought probable that he will decide upon the latter course.

The training of Army horses in swimming, which is considered essential in foreign service, seems to be wholly neglected in this country. General Burton in his annual report says: "The crossing of swollen streams by mounted troops is often necessary, and is known to have been attended in some instances with fatalities which probably would not have occurred had the horses been trained in swimming. There are, of course, some posts garrisoned by mounted troops at which, on account of natural disadvantages, this instruction is not practicable; but at posts where the facilities for swimming are excellent it seems to be entirely neglected. This exercise gives confidence to man and horse, and, as it forms part of the drill prescribed for mounted troops (C.D.R. 483, D.R.L.A. 1100), should receive proper attention in season wherever practicable."

Officers will be interested in the letter concerning their rights as patentees which will be found upon another page. In a word, these are the same as those of any other citizen and the only right that the Government has to make use of the patent of officers is that acquired under the general rule of patent law that when an employee uses the time and tools of an employer to develop an invention, the employer has a right to use the invention in his own works, but not to authorize its use by third parties.

Important to the Naval Service is the question now under consideration in the Bureau of Navigation, of substituting for woolen underwear a more washable material and one that will prove less irritating to the skin. Many of the men find woolen underwear irritating and the frequency with which the underwear is laundered results in its shrinking and soon becoming useless. No decision in the matter has been reached, but several kinds of material are being considered by the Navy Department.

We would suggest to officers having occasion to borrow money that they should deal only with persons concerning whose reputation and business standing they have sufficient guarantee. Beware of any one who is unable or unwilling to promise such a guarantee. Do not forget that "the borrower is the servant of the lender," and that there are many pitfalls into which the inexperienced or the unwary may be beguiled to his serious detriment.

THE SIGNAL CORPS IN ALASKA.

It would be hard to find a more impressive illustration of the constructive policy which controls the operations of the Army in time of peace than appears in the work performed by the Signal Corps in Alaska in the last three years. The act of Congress of May 26, 1900, provided for the construction of a telegraph system in Alaska, and according to the annual report of Brig. Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer, U.S.A., that system is now completed. It consists of 1,740 miles of line connecting all the widely separated military posts in Alaska and placing nearly all the more important points in that desolate territory in easy communication with civilization. Hundreds of miles of this system were constructed in territory that had never before been penetrated by white men; in the whole region which it traverses there were not twenty miles of wagon road over which supplies could be transported, and all the materials required had to be packed or sledged hundreds of miles over almost impassable trails. The greater portion of these lines were constructed in a temperature ranging below zero in a region in parts of which the snowfall exceeded sixty feet in a single winter. So remote are some of the stations of the system that they are provided with food and other supplies for an entire year, as otherwise the men in charge of them would be liable to perish of starvation. The section between Yukon and Fort Egbert was under the general charge of Capt. George C. Burnell, Signal Corps, assisted by Capt. George S. Gibbs, of the Signal Corps, working in the valley of the Tanana, and Lieut. William Mitchell, of the Signal Corps, working from Ketchumstock through the valley of the Goodpasture. "Special credit," says General Greely, "is due Captain Burnell for the ability, energy and resourcefulness with which, through three long years, he has labored in Alaska from the initiation of the enterprise to its completion. His labors have been splendidly seconded by the assiduous and successful efforts of Captains Mitchell and Gibbs. Very early springs, late autumns, enormous snowfalls, summer floods, impassable canyons, and, last of all, a gold fever which stripped one officer of every civilian employee save one, have alternately impeded progress, but with energy and resourcefulness these officers have met and surmounted difficulties which seemed insurmountable. It is to be understood that the line of the Army has displayed in this work the same energy and endurance as the Signal Corps. Uncomplainingly and unremittently the enlisted men of the line have met the adverse conditions of Alaskan life, encouraged thereto by such officers as Capt. E. T. Wilson, Corps of Artillery; Capt. Frederick Perkins, 8th Infantry, and Lieut. J. B. Allison, 7th Infantry. To the effective co-operation of these and other officers is due in a large degree the early and successful completion of the Alaskan system."

The admirable qualities of the Alaskan soldier are illustrated by the fact that in the Alaskan work of the Signal Corps the enlisted men, receiving pay ranging from \$15.00 to \$54 per month, has equaled in his output and resourcefulness the work done by civilian laborers at his side receiving for the same work \$90 and their board. Discouraging as was this condition, it was faced creditably and manfully. In view of the fact that the maintenance of the Alaskan telegraph system will entail a heavy burden on both the Signal Corps and the garrisons stationed in Alaska, General Greely makes an unanswerable argument for an increase of the corps to 1,200 men divided into three battalions of four companies, each under the same conditions as those which characterize the admirable organization of the Corps of Engineers. This would make it possible to reduce foreign service to one year in two or three. As it is, only one signal man out of one hundred has been permitted to return to the United States for a change of duty and there is much discrepancy among the men in consequence. Fifty-four per cent. of the corps are in the Philippines, and 21 per cent. in Alaska. In Alaska the strength of the companies of the line has been so reduced that it is almost impossible to spare more than one man for each telegraph station instead of three men as originally intended. Taking into account the extent of the Alaska telegraph system, together with the climatic perils under which it was constructed and is maintained, it may, as General Greely remarks, "be doubted whether in the peaceful annals of the Army there have been met with nobler fortitude by the enlisted men equal conditions of hardship and privation." The extent of the business done by the Signal Corps is indicated by the fact that on the island of Luzon alone, 2,162,435 telegrams were handled during the year, the telegraph system aggregating 6,434 miles. There are also six Army telephone stations in the islands with 142 telephones. Marked progress has been made in training natives for telegraph and telephone work.

THE ARMY AND THE PEOPLE.

Popular appreciation of the Army as an educational force and of the mutual advantages to be derived from a closer association of the Army and the people is admirably expressed in the following editorial utterance of the Nashville American: "It should be the policy of the Government to place Army posts at as many points in the country as possible, as there is no better way of giving the people a continued personal interest in the Army, and in this way making them feel that it is part and parcel of them and not separate and distinct, something they seldom see and do not understand, as is now very frequently felt to be the case. The reflex action of this interest of the people in the Army would, too, have a beneficial effect on the Army, and officers and men would have a kinder feeling and more direct interest in civil affairs and in the industrial progress of the nation. It certainly is not well to set them apart, and keep them away from the turmoil of commercial and civil life, the toil and anxiety of those by whose efforts the Army is maintained. In this way the sentiment would be mutual, people would learn to appreciate more the value of the Army in time of peace as well as war, and officers and men would learn to better appreciate and know their fellow citizens."

The opinions of our Southern contemporaries are thoroughly sound. The Army and the people need only to be brought more closely together to strengthen the bonds of reciprocal respect and confidence which already unite them. Their interests are identical. Their purposes run along parallel lines. The people desire only the protection of the peace and welfare of our common country, and the Army is the logical, conservative and effective agency through which that desire is accomplished. It is

not the fault of the Army that so few of its posts are located near large centers of population for public scrutiny. The Army is and always must be ready for investigation; it welcomes the most searching inquiry as to its organization, discipline, morals and administrative methods, and such inquiry, fairly and intelligently directed, is helpful, not only to the military system, but to the highest interests of popular education. That more posts of the Army have not been located at points where they might easily be inspected by large numbers of civilian visitors is due wholly to the questionable policy of Congress in refusing to make the necessary grants of money for permanent military stations near great cities. Land in such neighborhoods is very costly, and the buildings required for large bodies of troops involve heavier appropriations than Congress has been willing to grant. As a matter of economy, therefore, the military authorities are obliged to station the troops where the minimum of expense can be reached, taking into account, of course, the question of health protection and the equally important condition of so distributing the forces as to permit of their prompt mobilization in time of need. It is a good thing that the people are taking a keener interest in the Army; they may be assured that the Army invites and appreciates their attention. It is perfectly clear, however, that the initiative in any movement aiming to bring the military service into closer contact with the public must be taken by the people themselves.

NAVY PAYMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

In his annual report for 1903 Rear Admiral H. T. B. Harris, Paymaster General of the Navy, states that during the past year considerable embarrassment was experienced from the lack of sufficient officers to perform properly the duties devolving on the Pay Corps of the Navy, and recommends that to the end that additional officers may be secured for duty the vacancies existing in the grade of assistant paymaster be filled at once. Only young men of good standing and education should be selected for these positions, and it cannot be too strongly urged that business experience should also be a prerequisite condition preliminary to appointment.

Paymaster clerks, it is noted, are among the hardest worked men in the Navy, are subject to naval laws and discipline, and are the only class in the Navy who receive no recognition for long and faithful service. To be a competent pay clerk a man must be a skilled accountant and a practical business man, though previous naval experience is not essential. At present their compensation depends upon the official rating of the ships to which they are attached, and not upon the complement of the vessel or the volume of work to be performed. A revision of their rates of pay would not only result in a more substantial justice being done to the more deserving clerks now in the Service, but would also attract a most desirable class of men to this branch of the work.

It is therefore earnestly recommended that the Department give its approval to the bill prepared and submitted by the Bureau under date of Jan. 19, 1900, and that the following pay list be substituted in lieu of the compensation provided by Senate bill 1,105, introduced last year by Senator Hale, to wit: For vessels or combination of vessels having a complement of 176 and less than 250 men, \$1,000 per annum; 250 to 349 men, and fleet clerks, \$1,100; 350 to 449 men, \$1,200; 450 to 549 men, and clerks on storeships, \$1,400; 550 men and over, \$1,500; For clerks to paymasters of yards and receiving ships and for chief clerks to general storekeepers at New York, Norfolk and Mare Island, \$1,800; Boston, League Island, Washington and Puget Sound, and for \$1,600; Portsmouth, N.H., and Pensacola, Fla., \$1,400; the clerk to the general inspector of the Pay Corps, all other home yards and stations, \$1,300; foreign stations: Pay officer at Manila, \$1,800; Cavite—Paymaster of station, \$1,800; general storekeeper, \$1,800; gunboats of the fleet, \$1,800; receiving and station ship, \$1,800; San Juan, Guam, Honolulu, Tutuila and Yokohama, \$1,600.

The pay provided for chief yeomen is \$70 per month, but so many restrictions surround the attainment of the highest grade and pay that pay officers are seriously handicapped because of the indifferent qualifications of those enlisted and assigned. If the regulations were amended so as to throw open the recently prescribed examination for permanent appointments as chief yeomen to civilians and to persons in the Navy, irrespective of their length of service, men of good business ability and general aptitude could be secured, and the services of deserving men now on board ship, whose talents are being diverted into other and less productive channels, might be advantageously utilized. Chief commissary stewards are selected without reference to previous ratings or length of service, and the same rule should undoubtedly obtain in the selection of chief yeomen for duty in the pay department.

The new ration provided in the naval appropriation act for 1903 has proved of great benefit to the enlisted force of the Navy and has enabled the general messing system to be successfully inaugurated. But notwithstanding a previous urgent appeal for additional storehouses, no recent appropriations for this purpose have been secured. Additional buildings are needed at New York, Norfolk, Washington and many of the other yards and stations.

That the naval supply fund fails to meet every demand upon it is evidenced by the numerous letters on file, all clamoring for a greater quantity and variety of stock. If the naval supply fund program is to be carried to a successful issue, as its promoters intended, it should ultimately have available in its treasury not less than five to six million dollars upon which to conduct affairs. With such a capital it would be practicable to do away altogether with separate Bureau purchases and establish a central depot for the issue of supplies to every department of both yards and vessels, thus obviating many of the difficulties complained of and simplifying present methods. The fund is, in the opinion of Rear Admiral Harris, the basis of the only successful business system possible under naval requirements. It should, however, be speedily increased to \$4,000,000, and Congress should authorize an additional \$1,300,000, by re-appropriating unexpended balances of appropriations not now required for the purpose for which they were intended originally.

The recommendations made in the last annual report of the Bureau regarding advance payments for services are renewed, and also the recommendation that the contingent appropriation be so broadened in scope and increased in amount as to cover all contingent expenses, common to the several bureaus, excepting only such as are

properly chargeable to "Increase of the Navy" and "Pay, miscellaneous."

The total value of the garments, etc., made in the naval clothing factory during the fiscal year 1903 was \$685,761.98, which is double the amount of last year's product and the largest output in its history. During the year the plant and methods have been modernized, so that it is prepared to meet present or prospective demands. No difficulty is experienced in manufacturing 34,000 garments monthly, and by an increase of labor the number could be readily increased to 40,000 a month, and with further addition to plant and labor to about 60,000, the probable limit of output in the space now occupied by the factory.

The immense volume of work incident to the handling of thousands of proposals and contracts, the great mass of correspondence, and the accounting for expenditures involving nearly \$85,000,000, has been accomplished by the Bureau only through the efficiency, fidelity and seal of its office force as a whole. The clerical force is entirely insufficient to meet the requirements of the Bureau, and in order to keep the rapidly growing work from falling further in arrears it is recommended that the additional clerks for whom estimates have been submitted should be provided, as the increase asked for is sufficient only for present actual needs.

The estimates of appropriations required for the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts for the year ending June 30, 1905, show the following items: Salaries, \$93,665.28; provisions, Navy, \$4,850,000; contingent, \$250,000; civil establishment, \$5,840, and Navy yards, \$103,932.28.

WEST POINT DEFENDED.

Defending West Point against some adverse criticism, Brig. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, U.S.A., retired, in a letter to the Richmond Times-Dispatch, says:

"West Point is annually and quietly filling the country with trained soldiers of every branch of the military service, who are able to organize, drill and discipline the men who reinforce the Regular Army, in the hour of peril, and quickly convert raw recruits into American soldiers. In the wars of the United States the value of West Point education has always been distinct and conspicuous. In the war from 1861 to 1865, the Army commanders and most of the corps and division commanders were West Point graduates."

"It is not claimed that the instruction given at West Point will make every graduate a distinguished soldier if opportunity occurs, for many of them have never reached mediocrity, while some officers who have never been within its historic walls have become famous soldiers from a natural aptitude for the military profession, but who would have been still more celebrated had they possessed the advantages West Point confers."

"The importance of the national school to the whole country, in view of results, cannot be overestimated, and the congressional representatives of the people of all sections should see that its high standard is maintained and its power for performing good works promoted."

"It should be gratifying to the South to know her sons as in 'good standing' and 'up-to-date' in the four classes at West Point. The first class, graduating last July, had a Georgian and a Mississippian among the first eight of its ninety-three members."

"A Mississippian stood at the head of the then second class of 110 members, and six of the first eight were Southern boys—two from Mississippi, one from North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland and South Carolina each. In the third class of 100 members, the second and third men are from, respectively, Georgia and North Carolina."

"And in the fourth class of 96 members an Arkansas boy stands second, while among the first eight are a Texan, an Alabamian, a Virginian and a South Carolinian; or five out of the first eight in that class are from the South."

"I give these facts and figures to show that West Point is conducted in the interest of no State or section, but that each cadet must stand on his own merit and on that alone. The South should feel the same concern in the welfare of this splendid academy as the North, because it derives a just, fair and proper share of its benefits and advantages."

Among the contents of the current number of the United Service Magazine of London is an interesting article on "Strategy and Tactics in Mountain Ranges," in the course of which the author, F. Miller Maguire, LL.D., pays a well-deserved tribute to the literary work of two American soldiers—namely, Gen. Francis V. Greene, formerly of the United States Army, present Police Commissioner of New York city, and Capt. Carl Reichmann, 17th U.S. Infantry. Dr. Maguire holds that one of the great errors of the last Russo-Turkish War was the failure of the Turks to attack General Gourko's column as it was descending the Araba-Konak mountain after the occupation of Sophia in December, 1877, and he evidently inclines to the opinion that if they had attacked, as sound strategy required, the results of that particular campaign would have been radically different from what they were. He adds in a foot note: "See 'The Russian Army and its Campaigns in Turkey,' by Lieut. F. V. Greene, U.S. Army. This work and Von Trotha's 'Tactical Studies on the Battles round Plevna,' translated by Carl Reichmann, 17th U.S. Inf., should be studied by all our officers. Had the campaigns in the United States (1861-65) and those in Turkey been carefully worked out by our staff and regimental officers, and had the preposterous 'Committee of National Defence' included the interesting study of the 'Art of War' among their varied distractions from the cares of political intrigue, or had they even made it a hobby like golf, or cricket, or motor-ing, or horse-racing, before 1890, the result would have been most assuredly that at least 7,000 valuable lives, and at least \$500,000,000 of money would have been spared during the late South African War."

Confidential reports are henceforth to play an important part in British army discipline. Exact reporting is to be rigidly insisted upon. If the reports are favorable, a promise of accelerated promotion is held out to the officer; if the reverse, he will be condemned to retire from the profession for which he shows himself unfitted or too careless to qualify. Two adverse reports in succession will bring up the question of removal even to men of long standing; the juniors of less than three years' service will be incontinently dismissed if they do not show up well.

PATENT RIGHTS OF OFFICERS.

There has been so much misapprehension as to the rights of officers and enlisted men of the Army and Navy in patents for inventions made by them, that we think it would be of interest to discuss briefly such rights, in view of the revised statutes of the United States, and of the latest decisions of the courts. The only sections of the revised statutes which in any way limit the rights of officers or men, of either service, are sections 1672 and 1673 of the revised statutes, which are as follows:

"Sec. 1672. The breech-loading system for muskets and carbines adopted by the Secretary of War known as 'the Springfield breech-loading system,' is the only system to be used by the Ordnance Department in the manufacture of muskets and carbines for the military service." (Approved June 6, 1872.)

"Sec. 1673. No royalty shall be paid by the United States to any one of its officers or employees for the use of any patent for the system, or any part thereof, mentioned in the preceding section, nor for any such patent in which said officers or employees may be directly or indirectly interested." (Approved June 6, 1872.)

The impression seems general that officers and employees of the United States have no right to patent their inventions, or to receive royalties from such patents from the United States. The only foundation, that we have ever been able to discover for such belief, is section 1672 R.S., just quoted; but this section refers only to improvements on the "Springfield Breech Loading System," and as this system has long since become abandoned, the only legislative prohibition against officers or employees of the Government (inclusive of Patent Office officials) has long since lapsed. There is, therefore, nothing whatever in the statutes that in any way impairs the rights of an officer or employee of the Government in any invention that he may make, and he stands substantially on the same footing with every other citizen of the United States as to the right of the Government to appropriate his invention.

The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of *United States vs. Burns*, (12 Wall, 246), defines the rights of an officer or employee of the Government in his patented invention. That decision is, in part, as follows:

"If an officer in the military service, not specially employed to make experiments with a view to suggest improvements, devises a new and valuable improvement in arms, tents, or any other kind of war material, he is entitled to the benefit of it and to letters patent for the improvement, from the United States, equally with any other citizen not engaged in such service; and the Government cannot, after the patent is issued, make use of the improvement any more than a private individual, without license of the inventor or making compensation to him."

Why then, may well be asked, does not the Government pay for the use of the patented inventions of its officers? The answer is simple; the Government often does pay; but in a great many instances it ignores the claims of patentees, whether they be officers or civilians. Where the officers' claims are ignored, the two services hear of it; where the civilian's claims are ignored, the fact is rarely brought to the attention of either service, and, therefore, to the unthinking observer there appear to be grounds for a distinction. Moreover, the officer is not disposed to press his claims so urgently against the Government as is the civilian.

The Government has, however, repeatedly paid for the inventions of its officers. The occasions are too numerous to mention, but we will refer to a few. Thus we would cite the Mills Woven Cartridge Belt, the Dashiell Breech Mechanism, the Fiske Telescopic Sight, the Lewis Range Finder, the Driggs-Schroeder Gun, the Fletcher Breech Mechanism, the Sibley Tent and a great many others. Moreover, the list of Army and Navy officers that have been peculiarly benefited by their patented inventions would fill columns of this paper. That the Government does not always pay for the use of patented inventions is mainly due to the fact that the Government cannot be sued, unless it be upon a contract made by a duly empowered Government officer; and the courts have held that, unless there is some special contractual relation, the mere infringement of a patent by a Government official, without the consent of the patentee, is not such a contract as can be sued upon.

Again the Supreme Court held, in the case of *Belknap vs. Schild* (161 U.S. 10), that a Government officer cannot be enjoined from manufacturing and using infringing articles on behalf of the Government, and therefore a suit for an injunction, the usual mode of relief in patent cases, would not lie. In the latter case, the decision indirectly suggested that the proper remedy against a Government officer's infringing a patent was by suit for trespass on the case; that is, suing the Government officer personally as a trespasser, and having him taxed personally with any damages that might accrue from the unlawful use of the patented invention.

Following this decision, Sir William Armstrong, Mitchell & Co., of London, brought suit for infringement of an ordnance patent against Admiral O'Neil, then and now Chief of Ordnance of the Navy, also against Admiral Norton, then in command of the Washington Navy Yard, and also against Commander Pendleton, of the Navy, then superintendent of the gun factory. The question of jurisdiction was not raised by the district attorney, he holding that the decision of the U.S. Supreme Court in *Belknap vs. Schild* was conclusive on this point, and the jury found that Admiral O'Neil and the other defendants were each personally responsible for damages amounting to \$1,500. This amount was paid out of Government funds. Therefore it appears that a Government officer can no longer infringe a patent, even on behalf of the Government, without rendering himself personally liable for such infringement.

It is the general rule of patent law, that where an employee is engaged, in the time, and at the expense of his employer, and using his employer's tools, to develop any line of inventions, that the employer has a right to use those inventions in his own works, but that he has no right to authorize third parties to manufacture or use said inventions. This rule is not peculiar to the officers of the Army and Navy, but applies to employers and employees generally. Under this rule, we recall that one naval officer, engaged by the Bureau of Ordnance in developing gun mounts, granted, as a matter of right, a license to the Bureau of Ordnance, to use his patented gun mount, and to manufacture same at the Washington gun foundry only. He sold his rights to manufacture outside of Government works to a private corporation for a substantial royalty. Another naval officer, who was engaged in experiments in the manufacture of smokeless powder at the torpedo station, granted the Navy Department a license, as a matter of right, to manufacture

his patented powder at its powder factory, and then sold all other rights to a private concern at a large figure.

We might cite numbers of other instances on similar lines. It seems well settled, therefore, that an officer, or enlisted man has as much right to his inventions as has any private citizen; and that these rights are limited only by the general rule as to the relations of employer and employee. It is therefore evident that only in the rarest instances has the Government any right whatever to the patented inventions of any of its officers or employees; and that when it has such rights, those rights are of a limited nature only, and do not vest as of course, but must be set up and proven as a special defense, in case suit be brought against a public officer, for damages for infringement of such patent rights.

ERNEST WILKINSON, formerly of the U.S. Navy.

ORDERLY ROOM AND THE COMPANY CLERK.

Much has been said on this oft discussed topic and much more can be said. There is always room for improvement, advancement and progress. The orderly room is the headquarters of a company. In that office all phases of clerical and other work pertaining to the company and to the Army in general are performed. The company clerk is quite an important factor in the orderly room, though very seldom appreciated and taken at his true value. The company clerk is always one whose superiority to the majority of the men in the company is evidenced by his higher intelligence and capabilities. A clearer conception of the amount of work to be performed in a company orderly room can easily be obtained by visiting and seeing one. Then you are surprised and wonder how one company can have so much paper work.

When the fact that one company consists of from eighty to one hundred men at all times, and the further fact that for these men is required more clerical work in proportion than for a commercial business house of the same number of employees, wonderment as to the amount of work ceases and astonishment as to how one man can handle the same in such a capable manner takes its place.

A Remington or Smith Premier typewriter is indispensable to any kind of an office where clerical work of a large amount and variety is involved. All departmental and brigade headquarters have typewriters as well as the regimental headquarters. The quartermaster and commissary offices, even those of a one company post, have them. Then why not the orderly room? A typewriter could be issued to companies on the same basis as the field desk is and held by company commanders on memorandum receipts. Endorsements on communications very seldom have the military and business-like appearance that they ought to have when written with pen and ink. When printed on the typewriter they are more legible and mistakes are less apt to occur.

It often happens that some four or five copies of a communication are required. For the company clerk, who is often hard pressed with a variety of other work this requires, to say the least, a half hour's patient and careful work, providing he wishes the copies to be neat and accurate. Eight and ten copies can be manifolded at one time on the typewriter, which is neater, more accurate and legible.

Then in telegrams. A duplicate copy is required of all telegrams and the same system applies to them. Records of events for company returns often require more space than is allotted on the return and a typewritten sheet would be more convenient. Such reports as non-commissioned officers' rosters, and other reports too numerous to mention, can be turned out more rapidly on the typewriter than with pen and ink.

Another thing. The card system of recording and filing should be introduced in the company orderly rooms. The old method of the letter sent, received and index books, should be discarded as well as the pen and ink work. This system is now in use at all large headquarters, and will in the course of time find its way to the orderly room. For instance, it is desired to look up a communication regarding Private John Smith, which communication had come into the office, at some unknown period, involving perhaps three or four years. After the overhauling of six or seven index books, John Smith is found with thirty or forty numbers indexed relative to him. The index book does not give the nature of these communications, and thus it necessitates the examining of every subject that John Smith is related to, until the proper entry is found.

Eventually the letters sent, received and index books will accumulate and are stored to make room for other records. Thus when it is desired to find a certain record, it requires the unpacking of stored records and much annoyance and bother. In the card system spoken of, one has the card index which is a cabinet containing cards marked from "A" to "Z" with names and numbers corresponding. In this case all original communications, referring to their original entry into the office, are given a new record card with a number, such as 56473 for instance, and filed in the card cabinet with the "A's". All communications are taken up in full by means of the typewriter. The cards are 8 by 3 1/2 inches. Should later communications enter the office concerning the same man or subject, they are taken up, endorsements, inclosures and all, in full on an additional card, numbered and attached to the original card in the order of their arrival. This can be kept up for years without the necessity of storing, a paper can be found in a remarkably short time and the orderly room is insured of clean, space-saving and legible records.

A company clerk should have the rank pay and allowances of a sergeant, yet not be vested with the authority. He should be free from all drills, roll calls, etc., and by virtue of his trustworthiness and zeal should not require the constant supervision of the first sergeant, whose duty it should be to attend to the cleanliness, drill and discipline of the men during the temporary absence of the company commander, who cannot be with the men in the squad room at all hours. He should be a man upon whom the company commander can rely upon and implicitly trust. The rank, pay and privileges will attract many a young man of intelligence and capacity, who will remain and whose efficiency will increase from year to year.

At Fort Myer, Virginia, there is a school for Signal Corps men which involves a six months' course of instruction. At Washington, D.C., we have the same class of a school for the men of the Hospital Corps. I would suggest that a school of preparation and instruction for the company clerk be established at Washington, D.C., or some other place and that a commissioned

officer of the Army well versed in clerical work be detailed to take charge of the same.

A recruit of more than average intelligence, if found competent, should be sent to the school of instruction for six months until he is thoroughly familiar with Army clerical work and is able to pass a graduating examination. He can be assigned to duty as company clerk. By these means the unreliable and incompetent company clerk will become a relic of the past and the company commander would be able to sign returns and reports without necessarily correcting them and know that at the proper times the proper returns and reports will be forthcoming, and these properly prepared.

C.A.R., Headquarters, 28th Inf.

PLEA FOR GUN CAPTAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I have been reading a great deal of late about the wonderful results obtained by the Morris tube system; also, of the fine records made by the gun captains of the U.S. Navy, especially, in the North Atlantic Squadron and certainly feel proud of it, and as they say in the Navy, throw my chest out every time I read about the wonderful shooting done by my shipmates, as I am a gun captain myself. But, has it ever occurred to the reader that there is a great possibility of these excellent marksmen leaving the Service at the expiration of their enlistment, and not returning, as a great many are doing? Is there no possible way whereby the desirable men of the Navy may be retained? Why do they desert, or why do they not re-enlist, are questions asked by a great many? Why? Some lay it to the food, others to the pay, while others say it's the treatment, but I say it's none of these. The enlisted men of the Navy at present are better read, better informed, better educated in every way, than they have ever been before, and think of the future as well as the present; and what do they see ahead? Nothing but sea, foreign service, work, drills, etc., and in the end a watery grave, or pensioned off when they are so old that all they are fit for is to sit in a corner of some stranger's home, smoking a pipe and waiting, yet dreading, for death to come along and end a miserable, lonely career, with no wife or children to brighten his old age, to care for him when he is ill, or mourn for him when dead. For what woman cares to marry a man with a prospect that for a period of years her husband will be away in China or some other outlandish place?

Why do not some enterprising Americans with influence, who are interested in the welfare of the Navy, get together and propose some bill making the retirement age for enlisted men about one-half that at present in force, on the condition that those who are so retired will not get a pension, but will get a Government position, such as at life saving stations, lighthouse keepers, lighthouse tenders, Revenue Service, Customs inspectors, navy yards, naval magazines? In fact there are many other Government positions that are now being filled by civilians, that could be filled equally as well by ex-men-of-war, who for years have served their country. They will belong to the Naval Reserve, and have to attend a certain number of drills each year, or go to sea on a cruising ship of the Navy for a certain number of days each year, to keep them posted regarding the drills, guns, etc., as they advance, and are to be called upon in case of a war, with the condition that, should they survive the war, they should again get their old positions. Then, should this country go to war, our ships would be manned by old seamen instead of by farmers and backwoodsmen; and above all, the enlisted force will have something to look forward to, and, if anything especially discouraging takes place, they will say—"Well, only a few more years, then I can retire and settle down with a good position, get married and live happily ever after," as it is they say—"Oh well, it's only a few more days till pay day then to H— with the Navy," and he deserts, or "this cruise don't last forever."

A GUN CAPTAIN, IN THE U.S.N.

TEMPERANCE IN OUR NAVY.

Among those who visited the European Squadron of the United States Navy during its recent call at Portsmouth, England, was Miss Smith-Rossie, an English woman, who is so much impressed with the constant encouragement given to temperance among the crews of American warships that she has made the matter the text for a commendatory article in *The Scottish Reformer*, urging the adoption of similar measures in the British Navy. Her article having come to the notice of Rear Admiral Cotton, commanding the squadron, he has written a letter to the author from which we make the following extracts:

"It is now more than forty years since the spirit ration in the United States was abolished, and during that time nothing in the way of spirituous or malt liquor has replaced it. In the generation and more that has passed since that radical reform in our Navy the character of the enlisted force has entirely changed, and the standard of excellence has been raised to a degree that could scarcely have been expected at that time even by the most sanguine possible. In those days the men constituting the bulk of our Navy were recruited from the class of seafaring men, pure and simple, and with all the characteristics, the virtues and vices of the men of that day who habitually followed the sea. It is very different now—due to many causes which will readily suggest themselves to the minds of those who are familiar with the modern warship and the new conditions existing in the navies of the present day. The qualifications for the men who enlist in our service to-day are high, physically, mentally and morally. We aim to secure men of good average ability, but many of them have excellent abilities; and no one of known bad character, especially as to the intemperate use of spirits, is enlisted, but if such occasionally succeed in getting by the recruiting officer, and if afterwards they show no sign of reform or improvement, they are discharged as incorrigible and undesirable. To the men serving in our Navy to-day the spirit ration is a dim tradition, and they do not expect it; the temptation to tittle is not placed in their way, and those who have not already, before enlistment, formed the habit of 'drinking' do not have the opportunity to acquire it on board our ships of war. The abolition of spirits from our Navy was a distinct advance in the right direction, and there is no doubt that we are reaping the benefit to-day. I can conceive of no conditions under which the re-establishment of the spirit ration in our service could be advocated; and I speak from personal knowledge and experience, as my period of service covers both its use and its non-use."

The Quartermaster's Department of the Army has under consideration some exceedingly important and interesting changes and additions to the uniform for both officers and enlisted men. A new olive-drab fatigue cap, in shape exactly like the blue fatigue cap now prescribed, has been considered by the Quartermaster's Department and will be laid before the General Staff for approval. The "bell" of the cap is made of olive-drab covert cloth and is joined at the base to a two-inch olive-drab braid constituting the sides of the cap. It has a chin-strap of patent leather and a black patent leather visor. To the front of the cap is attached the coat of arms of the United States, in bronze. It is intended that this cap shall be worn by officers and enlisted men with the olive-drab uniform when on duty at garrisons and for field service. It will probably be adopted. Another innovation in the way of a cap is under consideration. This consists in a soft cap made for a sleeping cap or to wear on board transports. It is shaped very much like the French police cap, and also like a cap used in the British army. It is of olive-drab color, the edges being piped with the characteristic color of the arm of the Service to which its owner may belong. The sides may be pulled down so as to protect the neck, throat and the back of the head. This headgear will undoubtedly meet with the approval of both officers and the enlisted men of the Army. A much improved quality of campaign hat will probably be adopted for the Army. Sample campaign hats are now being considered by the Quartermaster's Department which are of a most excellent quality and will outwear by many years the hat now in use. This hat is equal to the best hat of its kind which can be purchased, and will probably cost the Army about \$2.50 each. It will be provided with what is known as the "cow-boy fastening," consisting of a string which runs half around and through the brim and fastens in the back of the base of the head. A chevron pin, to be used by non-commissioned officers on their olive-drab and white coats, is under consideration. The cloth chevrons used on these coats are not removable and easily fade, and it is believed that a metal pin of the same shape as the customary chevrons, but smaller, will be an improvement. It may be that a metal pin shoulder strap will also be adopted for the use of officers for field service. The Quartermaster's Department is making a great improvement in the quality of underclothes and socks issued to the Army.

Young officers of the Army, and particularly those who are new to the Service, will profit by a careful study of an article entitled "The Ideal Subaltern," written by Lieut. Rowland S. Pike, 11th U.S. Infantry, and published by the Journal of the Military Service Institution. Quoting the remark of an instructor at the Staff College that "the captain is the father and the first sergeant the mother of the company," Lieutenant Pike asks "What is the relation of the lieutenant to such a family?" He then proceeds to answer the question by a thoughtful discussion of the course the young officer must follow if he would advance in his profession. He will discover first of all that he must go forward or backward; there is no stationary place for him; all good lieutenants to not become generals, but it is tolerably certain that every general was a good lieutenant. The newcomer must learn; application is his key to success; he must know absolutely his drill, company, paper work and Army regulations, and above all he must command the respect of his superiors as well as that of the enlisted men. "Friendship between captain and lieutenant," says Lieutenant Pike, "makes company duty pleasant for both; but undue familiarity will sooner or later bring trouble to the junior. The lieutenant's position in regard to his captain is purely subaltern, and this he should never forget, no matter how near the age or rank of the two officers. He is to obey all orders and instructions cheerfully and thoroughly without regard to his own ideas. The best way to have a bad order rescinded is to carry it out to the letter. Complaints and criticisms do not help matters, but are un-military and unmanly. Nothing can be more gratifying to a company commander than that his lieutenants are competent; that they have the best interest of his company at heart; are working continually for its improvement; and that they obey his instructions thoroughly and uncomplainingly at all times. He soon estimates their worth to the Service, and his opinion generally fixes the subaltern's standing at regimental headquarters and higher."

In the Journal of the Association of Military Surgeons Dr. Axel Ames, late brigade surgeon, U.S. Vols., recently called attention to the humiliating position of Army contract surgeons without power to command respect and without any badge of official rank. Dr. Ames' remedy for this is to give the contract surgeon official rank. Commenting upon this the New York Medical Journal of Oct. 24 asks "why the regular medical corps should not be sufficiently enlarged to perform the medical service of the Regular Army on a peace footing, reserving the employment of civilian surgeons under temporary commissions as a means of expansion for war, and when an increased personnel is made necessary in time of peace by epidemics or 'little wars' or by enlargement of the Army by executive orders within the limits of authorized strength. While all other branches of the Service have by a wise liberality been greatly improved by the re-organization which the experience of the Spanish War showed to be imperative, the medical department has been dealt with in a spirit of narrow parsimony entirely at variance with the recommendations of the President's commission, the example of other nations, and the lessons of the Spanish War." If we need more medical men for the Army, as the employment of contract surgeons shows that we do, they should be obtained by enlarging the medical corps and not by employing men whose position in the military service is an anomalous one. We hope that Congress will take prompt action for an increase of the medical corps.

Rear Admiral Mordecai T. Endicott, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, will have a conference on Nov. 16 with the Mayor of Charleston and the president of the Charleston Light and Water Company regarding the water supply for the Charleston Navy Yard. At present the supply is inadequate and is furnished from a temporary source in the park at Charleston. It is the intention of Rear Admiral Endicott to contract directly with this company for the water needed at the navy

yard provided satisfactory terms can be secured. The Bureau of Yards and Docks has awarded a contract to the Penn Bridge Company of Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania, for the construction of a building for the commandant of the Charleston Navy Yard at a cost of \$34,000. Authorization has been made also for the construction of a locomotive house and lumber shed and contracts for the work have been let. These will not exceed in cost \$4,000. The locomotive for the Charleston yard is expected to arrive soon, and will be installed at once. The railroad for the yard is rapidly nearing completion and it will soon be possible to transport the building materials direct from the railway station to that portion of the yard where they are to be used. The completion of this railroad will greatly expedite the work.

At a meeting of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, held on Nov. 12, it was ordered that the nominations of Lieut. General S. B. M. Young, Major General Sanger and Assistant Secretary of War Robert Shaw Oliver be reported favorably to the Senate. After some consideration it was decided that the nomination of Brigadier General Leonard Wood to be a major general be held up for the present in order to give Mr. Estes Rathbone and other opponents of General Wood an opportunity to be heard. Mr. Rathbone and a few political enemies of General Wood have determined to make a fight against his confirmation by the Senate, but it may be most positively stated that the fight will be unsuccessful. The members of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs are favorable to his confirmation, and it has been stated by them that in view of the fact that the charges made against General Wood as a result of his conduct of affairs when Governor General of Cuba were thoroughly gone into at the time of his nomination for brigadier general it could hardly follow that they would have any effect upon his confirmation.

The Bureau of Construction and Repair has issued the circular giving the chief characteristics of the new 13,000-ton battleships Idaho and Mississippi, authorized by Act of Congress approved March 3, 1903. The plans provide that the ships shall be of 13,000 tons displacement and shall have a trial speed of between 16 1/2 and 17 knots. The general dimensions of the vessels are: Length on load water line, 375 feet; breadth at extreme load water line, 77 feet; mean draft, 24 feet 8 inches; mean gross draft, full load, 27 feet 1 1/2 inches; total coal capacity, about 1,750 tons; coal carried on trial, 600 tons; feed water carried on trial, 40 tons. The hulls of these vessels will be of steel throughout. The armament will consist of the following: Main battery, four 12-inch breech loading rifles; eight 8-inch breech loading rifles; eight 7-inch breech loading rifles; two 18-inch submerged torpedo tubes. Secondary battery, twelve 3-inch 14-pounder rapid fire guns of 50 calibers in length; six 3-pounder semi-automatic guns; two 1-pounder automatic guns; two 1-pounder rapid fire guns, heavy; two 3-inch field pieces; two machine guns, caliber .30; six automatic guns, caliber .30.

The report of the board of Army officers, of which Captain Bookmiller, 9th Infantry, was the president, appointed to determine upon a type of automatic machine gun for the Army, has been received by the War Department. The board tested three types of automatic machine guns: The Colt, Vickers-Maxim and a Danish gun. The distinguishing characteristic of the Vickers-Maxim gun is that its barrel is enclosed in a water-tight jacket. The Danish gun resembles a musket mounted on a tripod. Very extensive tests of these guns were made by the board under service conditions with the result that the adoption of the Vickers-Maxim gun was recommended. This recommendation has been approved by the Chief of Ordnance and fifty of the new guns will immediately be manufactured and issued to the Infantry. The question of the tactical use of the automatic machine gun is now before the General Staff of the Army, and its recommendations may, it is thought, result in the formation of Artillery batteries armed exclusively with such weapons.

Senator Mallory of Florida had a conference with Rear Admiral Mordecai T. Endicott, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, this week regarding the drydock at Pensacola, Florida. It is understood that an effort will be made at this session of Congress to secure an appropriation for a graving dock at Pensacola large enough to accommodate the largest battleship of the Navy. With the increased interests of this country in the West Indies and the apparent imminence of the inauguration of the great canal project, the Navy finds itself face to face with many important responsibilities in the Caribbean and with no available dock of large size nearer than Norfolk. It is the opinion of many officers that the harbor at Pensacola is so fine that a large drydock should be built there. The fact that the Government is building a dock at Charleston will operate against the success of the Pensacola project, but in answer to this objection it is pointed out that the harbor at Charleston is sadly inferior to that at Pensacola.

The board appointed to submit a suitable course of instruction for engineer officers of the Navy, of which Rear Admiral George A. Converse, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, is president, has already outlined its work in a general way, and opinions from many prominent officers of the Navy have been requested, that the board may conduct its investigations on a broad scale. The detailed work of the board has not begun yet, and it will probably be some time before its report is prepared. The importance of the work of this board cannot be overestimated and there is no disposition on the part of the Navy Department to hurry its consideration. One problem confronting it is the fact there are not enough Navy officers available to carry out the ideal system which the board would suggest.

The Board on Construction has requested the Bureau of Construction and Repair to furnish it with information as to the time and expense it will take to change the plans for all the battleships and armored cruisers, beginning with the Pennsylvania class, so as to provide them with submerged torpedoes. The board has decided that these vessels should have torpedoes if it can be done without too greatly increasing the cost or delaying the ships. But officers in a position to know state that the change in plans should not delay the completion of the vessels longer than two months. Rear

Admiral Washington Lee Capps, Chief Constructor of the Navy, has detailed an officer in the bureau to furnish the information desired.

It is probable that at the next meeting of the National Committee for the Promotion of Rifle Shooting the resolution proposed at the last meeting providing for changes in the conditions in the National Match will be acted upon. From the present indications it is said to be exceedingly likely that both slow and rapid firing at two, three, five, six, nine and ten hundred yards will be provided for the test in the National Match, beside the addition of two skirmish firing ranges. Until the committee meets, however, the special sub-committee on this resolution will not make public the exact changes which it is understood will be recommended to the full committee.

From the League Island Navy Yard the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks has received a report on the changes to be made in the power plant at that place. The report is now under consideration in the bureau. It is proposed to enlarge the power plant at League Island as has been successfully done at the Boston, Mare Island and Portsmouth Navy Yards. The estimated cost is \$125,000. Enlarged and improved machinery capable of doing the general work for the yard will be installed. Later, when the bureau turns its attention to the power plants at Norfolk and Charleston, it will have the benefit of experience from the changes in the power plants at the other yards mentioned.

The Secretary of the Navy has transmitted to the President pro tempore of the Senate and Speaker of the House copies of the final report of the board of Navy officers appointed to select a site for a naval training station on the Great Lakes. As heretofore stated in these columns, the board recommends that the station be located at Lake Bluff, which is on Lake Michigan about thirty-two miles north of Chicago, but in view of the large price at which land at that point is held by the owners, the board suggests four other sites as suitable, which, in the order of their desirability, are as follows: Racine, Muskegon, Milwaukee and Michigan City.

Because the Cuban authorities did not grow enthusiastic over the idea of a celebration to mark the transfer of the naval station at Guantanamo to the United States, the exercises originally planned in connection with this event have been abandoned. The transfer will be characterized by little or no ceremony. The Buffalo left Newport News this week for Guantanamo with a detachment of marines and officials, who will go over the site and inspect it with a view to determining what improvements and fortifications are necessary to make it the naval stronghold in the Caribbean that the plans of the Joint Army and Navy Board propose it shall be.

Troop C, 7th U.S. Cav., Capt. O. W. Bell, celebrated for its horsemanship, arrived in Augusta, Ga., Nov. 8 to remain for a week and give exhibitions during a reunion. They were met at the Central railroad freight yards by the Richmond Hussars, under the command of Capt. F. E. Beane, and a large committee of citizens. Besides the official welcome there were about fifteen hundred people hanging about to get a glimpse of the horsemen. Lieuts. Lewis Brown, Jr., and John Montgomery were also on duty with Troop C, who were escorted to their headquarters at the baseball park by the Hussars, and enjoyed a Georgia barbecue prepared for them.

Admiral Dewey sailed on Nov. 9 in the Dolphin for Norfolk, where, in accordance with an invitation from the Olympia, he made an official visit to that vessel, his flagship in the battle of Manila Bay, on Nov. 10. He also made an official visit on Rear Admiral Harrington, the commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard, after which he sailed to Newport News for the purpose of examining the ship yard at that place. His next port in the Dolphin was Annapolis, to make an official inspection of the Naval Academy and the brigade of midshipmen.

A board of Navy officers, consisting of Rear Admiral W. L. Field, retired, Civil Engr. P. C. Asserson, retired, Comdr. J. H. Perry, Medical Director J. C. Wise, and Surg. C. F. Stokes, has been appointed for the purpose of locating sites at Annapolis for the new power house and the testing laboratory for the Bureau of Steam Engineering. The board will meet immediately and report to the Secretary of the Navy.

Major George McD. Derby, of the United States Engineer Corps, in charge of the improvement of the Ohio Falls, will make a report to the Secretary of War in favor of the plan for the development of the water power of the falls said to be backed by the Widener-Doan syndicate. The plan has not been made public in detail, but it involves a mill race on the Indiana side.

The big Army transport Grant has been transformed into a gigantic ocean dredger for the Corps of Engineers, U.S.A. The centrifugal pumps have been given a trial and worked to the full satisfaction of the officers of the ship and of the navy yard at Mare Island, where the changes to the vessel were made.

The 119th Company, Coast Artillery, fully armed and equipped, and with complete outfit, consisting of enlisted strength of 56 men, has arrived at St. Louis, Mo., for duty in connection with the heavy gun exhibit of the War Department Exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Secretary Root and General Young on Nov. 13 officially denied the statements made in the daily press that it was the intention to send troops to the Isthmus of Panama. The General Staff has, of course, considered the matter as required by the law creating the staff.

As a precaution against the spread of yellow fever at Fort McIntosh, near Laredo, Tex., the commanding officer at that post has been authorized to move Companies E and F, 26th Inf., to some safe point and go into camp.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Lieut. Sidney D. Maize, 3d U.S. Cav., and Miss Hattie Bilderback, of Emmett, Idaho, were married at Boise, Idaho, Oct. 28. The ceremony took place in St. Michael's Cathedral, and was one of the most notable weddings of the season in Boise. The cathedral was beautifully decorated with national flags. The chancel and altar rail were hung with flags and banked with palms and graceful sprays of bitter sweet and berries. A broad bank of palms on either side formed a passage to the altar, which was also decorated with palms. The bridal party entered the cathedral to the strains of the Bridal Chorus from Lohengrin. The two little ribbon bearers, Laura Bilderback, in a dainty frock of accordion plaited white silk, and Joe Tate, in immaculate white duck, stretched the yellow streamers of the United States Cavalry colors along the pews on either side of the main aisle. The ushers were Capt. Daniel L. Tate, 3d U.S. Cav., in uniform; Mr. Ben Pettingill and Mr. Robert McAfee. The bridesmaids were Miss Florence Ridebaugh and Miss Helen Regan, beautifully gowned in white crepe de chine, and carrying great clusters of yellow chrysanthemums. Miss Fay Bilderback, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and wore an attractive frock of white silk mull trimmed with satin ribbon. She carried yellow chrysanthemums also. The bride wore an imported robe of Tenerife lace, made over accordion plaited chiffon and taffeta, and was given away by her father. She wore a tulle veil, which extended to the hem of her gown and carried a beautiful shower bouquet of bride roses. Lieut. Henry E. Mitchell, 3d U.S. Cav., was best man. The solemn nuptial service was read by Bishop Munster, and at its conclusion the bridal party advanced to the altar, where the solemn marriage service of the church was read. As the closing words of the bishop's blessing died away, the wedding march from Mendelssohn was played and the bridal party left the church for the Idanha Hotel, where, from 9 until 11 o'clock they received the congratulations and good wishes of their friends. At the hotel the guests were received in the north parlors, which were elaborately decorated with flags and sprays of glowing barberries. The receiving party included Captain and Mrs. Maize, father and mother of the bridegroom, and Mr. and Mrs. Bilderback, father and mother of the bride. Lieutenant and Mrs. Maize left the same evening for Portland. They will be at home to their friends after Nov. 15 at No. 6, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

Lieut. Harry L. Hodges, 1st U.S. Cav., and Miss Addie Williams Bowe were married at Richmond, Va., Nov. 4, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Bowe, 917 West Franklin street. The Rev. Dr. Charles S. Gardner performed the ceremony, and the home was beautifully decorated, the color scheme being white and green and more exquisite decorations could scarcely be imagined. The bride, who entered the room with her father, wore a beautiful gown of white bengalene, with hand embroidery in pearls and trimmed in point lace and accordion plaited chiffon. The folds of her veil were fastened with bride's roses and she carried a shower bouquet of the same flowers. Miss Emma Bowe, the maid of honor and sister of the bride, wore accordion plaited white grenadine over pale blue silk and trimmed elaborately with lace. She carried white chrysanthemums. The bridesmaids were Miss Worthington, of Washington; Miss Holmes, of Covington, Ky.; Miss Hodges, of Norfolk; Miss Lathrop, Miss Tyler, Miss Adams, Miss O'Ferrall and Miss Parkinson, of Richmond, and Miss Venable, of Marion. Their gowns were white silk mull, with blue chiffon sashes, and they carried yellow chrysanthemums, a delicate compliment to the groom's branch of the Service. Mr. Samuel Hodges, jr., of Lehigh University, was the groom's best man, and Messrs. Garnett Jordan, William C. Whittle, jr., Hunter Fell, George Sargeant, Richard D. Cooke, George Payne, of Norfolk; Moore Lathrop, of the University of Virginia; Weldon Blanton, of Ashland, and Charles C. Rowe, of Richmond, were the groomsmen. Among the out-of-town guests at the wedding were: Col. and Mrs. Harry Hodges, the parents of Lieutenant Hodges, and his brother, Mr. Richard Hodges.

The engagement of Miss Frances Adele Grow, of San Diego, Cal., to Lieut. Beverly Cole Daly, 13th U.S. Inf., has been announced, informally.

The engagement of Miss Hanna P. Broster, of New York city, and Capt. Julian R. Lindsey, 15th Cav., Governor's Island, New York, is announced.

Capt. and Mrs. W. A. Mercer, 7th Cav., announce the engagement of their daughter, Edith Waite, to 1st Lt. George H. R. Gosman, assistant surgeon, U.S. Army.

The engagement is announced of Miss Nina W. Theaker, daughter of Mrs. Hugh A. Theaker, and of the late Col. Hugh A. Theaker, to Miles H. Ortle, of New York city.

One of the most beautiful of the early season weddings was that on Saturday evening, Nov. 7, at half-past seven o'clock, of Miss Mary Love Angell and Capt. John Hodgen Rice, Ordnance Department, U.S.A. The ceremony took place at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Fenn, on South Broadway, Leavenworth, Kas., and was witnessed by a limited number of friends, together with relatives. At the appointed hour guests assembled in the drawing room, which had been decorated with flags, palms and chrysanthemums. The broad window alcove, where the ceremony took place, was a mass of asparagus ferns, through which glimmered the lights of many altar tapers and flanked on either side were tall, white chrysanthemum columns. The wedding procession formed on the upper floor to the strains of the Lohengrin wedding march, played by an orchestra, proceeded down the broad stairway through garlands of chrysanthemums and white satin ribbon, led by Capt. John Ryan, of Fort Leavenworth. Leading the procession came the officiating clergyman, the Rev. W. N. Pace, of the First Presbyterian church, with Miss Fenn, mother of the bride; then Captain Rice and his best man, Capt. S. J. B. Schindel, 6th Inf., followed by Miss Josephine Angell, as maid of honor and preceding the bride, who entered with her father, Mr. A. A. Fenn. The bride wore a bridal dress which was of white chiffon with point applique lace, and she carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. Miss Josephine Angell, the maid of honor, wore a beautiful gown of pink Canton crepe, with bertha of rose point lace and her flowers were an arm bouquet of pink chrysanthemums. The library was a mass of yellow chrysanthemums, the mantels and book-cases being massed in the lovely blossoms, and here Miss Bradley, of New York, in a beautiful gown of white voile, served

punch. More formal serving was in the dining room, where the decorations were hundreds of pink chrysanthemums combined with asparagus garlands. Here it was that the bride performed the interesting ceremony of cutting the bride's cake with the groom's sword. A magnificent collection of presents was on exhibition in the hall of the second floor and embraced everything valuable. Captain and Mrs. Rice left on a late train for Columbus, O., where Captain Rice is stationed. The bride will have as a pleasant souvenir of the happy occasion a guest-book, in which those present wrote their names. Among the guests from abroad were: Mrs. Darby, of St. Louis, sister of Captain Rice; Captain Tarry, of Duluth, Minn., uncle of Captain Rice; Capt. Frank Daniel Webster and Mrs. Webster, of Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Jobson, of Chicago; Judge and Mrs. Trimbull, of Kansas City, Mo.; Miss George, of Pittsburg. Among those present from the post were General and Mrs. Bell, Colonel and Mrs. Wagner and daughters, Captain and Mrs. Atkinson, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Schindel, Capt. and Mrs. Crawford, Lieut. and Mrs. Craig, Miss Loughborough, Lieutenants Parsons, Johnson and Griffin, and Captain Mearns.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. R. H. R. Loughborough have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Marie Stuart, and Lieut. David A. Snyder, 6th U.S. Inf., to take place at the post chapel at Fort Leavenworth on Wednesday evening, Nov. 18, at eight o'clock, the ceremony to be followed by a reception at their home, No. 6 Scott avenue.

Miss Mabel W. Hartsuff and Mr. L. L. Trowbridge, jr., were married in Christ church, Detroit, Mich., Nov. 10. Miss Hartsuff is the daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Hartsuff, U.S. Army, retired, and living in Detroit. Mr. Trowbridge is a lawyer, and the son of Gen. L. S. Trowbridge of Civil War fame, and at present Internal Revenue Collector in Detroit. The evening services at the church were elaborate and the reception after the services at Colonel Hartsuff's home was attended by a large number of invited guests.

Miss Isa Glenn and Capt. S. J. Bayard Schindel, 6th Inf., U.S.A., were married Nov. 12 in New York city at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. John T. Glenn, Buckingham Court, No. 314 West Ninety-ninth street, by the Rev. William T. Manning, of Trinity parish. Miss Helen Glenn was her sister's maid of honor and only attendant. Capt. Frank C. Bolles, 6th U.S. Inf., served as best man. Captain and Mrs. Schindel will live at Fort Leavenworth, where he is now stationed.

Miss Alice Townsend Olin, eldest daughter of Col. Stephen H. Olin of New York, and Tracey Dows were married Nov. 11 at Glenburn, Rhinebeck, N.Y., the old family homestead of the Olin family.

Miss Edith Walsh Smith, daughter of Passed Asst. Engr. John T. Smith, U.S.N., was married at noon on Tuesday, Nov. 10, to Mr. Hendree Paine Simpson, at the home of the bride, 1330 Whitney avenue, Washington, D.C. The bride was beautifully gowned in white crepe de chene, with applique embroidered roses and trimmed with duchesse lace. Her veil was caught by a spray of lilies of the valley and a pearl and diamond crescent pin, the gift of the groom. The bouquet was of bride roses and lilies of the valley. The bride's maids were Miss Margaret Lee Harvey, the Misses Myers, Miss Nellie E. McNulty, Miss Bessie O. Sensner and Miss Mary A. Harvey. After a month's tour the happy couple will be at home Fridays, Jan. 8 and 22, at 1330 Whitney avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Miller Peters have issued invitations to the marriage on Dec. 1 of their daughter, Miss Maria Louise Miller Peters, to Lieut. David Harmony Biddle, U.S.A. The wedding will take place in the Church of the Ascension in Philadelphia.

The marriage of Mrs. Elizabeth M. Tilghman, of Greenwich, Conn., and Lieut. Mark St. Clair Ellis, U.S.N., took place on Nov. 12 in the rectory of the Cathedral, New York. Owing to the recent death of a member of the bride's family, the ceremony was performed quietly in the presence of a few relatives. After stopping a few days in New York Mr. and Mrs. Ellis will return to the home of the bride at 133 North street, Greenwich, Conn., until the expiration of his leave of absence. Mrs. Ellis will then close her house in Greenwich and go with Lieutenant Ellis wherever the U.S.S. Bancroft, to which he is attached, is ordered.

Lieut. William R. Bettrison, Art. Corps, U.S.A., was married on Oct. 17 to Miss Marion Smyth, daughter of Mr. Marriott C. Smyth, at the home of her parents at Haverford, Pa. The Rev. Herbert Shipman, chaplain of the U.S.M.A., West Point, performed the ceremony.

DEATH OF REAR ADMIRAL BEARDSLEE.

In the death of Rear Admiral Lester A. Beardslee, U.S.N., retired, at Augusta, Ga., Nov. 10, of apoplexy, another officer of the old Navy of the few remaining has passed away, after a long and distinguished service. He was born at Little Falls, N.Y., Feb. 1, 1836, and was appointed a midshipman in the Navy March 5, 1850, and for four years he was attached to the sloop Plymouth in the East Indies, and participated in a battle and several skirmishes with the Chinese army at Shanghai, returning to this country in the spring of 1855. He was at the Naval Academy the following October and remained until June, 1856, when he was promoted to passed midshipman and detailed for special service on the steam frigate Merrimac. His promotion to be master and lieutenant followed soon afterward. On July 16, 1862, he was made lieutenant commander and was attached to the monitor Nantucket. He participated in the attack of the ironclad fleet upon the defenses of Charleston Harbor, April 7, 1863, and in the capture of the rebel steamer Florida at Bahia by the United States ship Wachusett. After the Florida's capture Lieut. Commander Beardslee was detailed to take the prize to Hampton Roads. When the Wachusett was abreast of the Florida, Beardslee, it is related, called out to one of the seamen:

"You tell your captain to surrender without any fuss, or we'll send your damned craft down among the sharks. Understand?"

From 1867 to 1868 he commanded the steam gunboat Arostock, and after that, in succession, commanded the steamer Saginaw of the Pacific Squadron, and the steam sloop Lackawanna on the same station. He was commissioned commander June 12, 1869. For a year after that he was attached to the hydrographic office at Washington. In 1870 he took the tug Palos to China, the first vessel carrying the Stars and Stripes to pass through the Suez Canal. From May, 1872, to April 1, 1875, he was in command of the Washington Navy Yard. For

the next four years he was a member of the United States board for testing iron, steel and other metals. In 1879-'80 he commanded the Jamestown in Alaskan waters and discovered and named Glacier Bay. In November, 1880, Commander Beardslee got his captain's commission and with it a leave for two years. He commanded the receiving ship Franklin during 1883 and 1884, when he was transferred to the steam frigate Powhatan. Later he was stationed at the torpedo station and on the receiving ship Vermont. From 1891 to 1894 he commanded the naval station at Port Royal, S.C. On August 24, 1894, he was transferred to the Pacific Station. He was made commodore June 27, 1893, and rear admiral March 1, 1895. He continued to command the Pacific Station until 1897. It was while in this command that he met in Honolulu the Japanese consul general to Hawaii and said to him: "Look here. We want you people to keep your hands off this country." It had been reported that Japan would send a warship to the island republic and the consul general asked the doughty admiral if he should report these words to his government. Admiral Beardslee said: "Do as you like about it; but if you do, say the words were used in the course of a social chat."

Admiral Beardslee was retired by age February 1, 1898. He was at that time the second ranking officer in the Navy and president of the Examining and Retiring Boards at Washington. Admiral Beardslee was one of the officers serving under Commander Perry who participated in the landing at Kurihama, Japan, July 14, 1853, and at the interview of Commodore Perry with the two princes representing the Mikado, to whom President Fillmore's letter was presented. As one of the survivors he visited Japan in 1900 and advocated the erection of a monument on the site of that historic interview, which was put up by the Japanese and unveiled July 14, 1901. Admiral Beardslee was married in 1863 to Miss Evelyn Small of Little Falls, N.Y. His home in recent years was at Beaufort, S.C.

RECENT DEATHS.

Paym. Stewart Rhodes, U.S.N., whose death at Honolulu Oct. 30 we noted briefly in our issue of last week, was twenty-seven years of age. He entered the Navy in January, 1900, from Ohio, and was appointed by Senator Hanna. He was ordered to the Philippine Station and served on the Nanshan and Vicksburg. At the end of his three years' cruise was ordered home for medical treatment; thence as paymaster of the Hawaiian Naval Station. He was ill but a few days, dying forty-eight hours after an operation for appendicitis. He was educated at Cornell and was a young officer of brilliant promise, and his early death is regretted by a large circle of friends in the Service, as well as in civil life. His mother, Mrs. Charles D. Rhodes, now visiting at Mare Island, Cal., will feel her irreparable loss keenly, as he was her only son.

Mr. Joseph G. Fulton, for more than 50 years a forage master in the United States Army, died at his home on the Old Point Comfort reservation, Va., Nov. 7. He suffered a stroke of paralysis about 12 months ago, from which he never fully recovered. With the death of Mr. Fulton the office of forage master in the United States Army also passes out of existence. Several years ago Congress enacted a law abolishing the office, but as Mr. Fulton was the only one holding such a position, continued his office during his life. Mr. Fulton entered the United States Army in 1850. He was attached to the Quartermaster's Department and was made forage master. After ten years' service he was transferred to Fort Monroe at the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861 and had been stationed there ever since. Mr. Fulton is survived by an aged widow and three children. The latter are Joseph Fulton, of Old Point; Lieut. James M. Fulton, Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Annie Fulton, of Old Point. Mr. Fulton was seventy-one years old and was a Mason, an Odd Fellow and an Elk.

Nathan Kellogg Roessler, a son of Major S. W. and Susan E. Roessler, died at Portland, Me., Nov. 6, aged fifteen years, two months and nine days. The interment was at Saugerties, N.Y.

Mrs. Charlotte S. Hamilton, widow of the late Col. John Hamilton, U.S.A., died on Friday, Nov. 13, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. O. F. Winterwert. The funeral will take place Saturday, Nov. 14, at 5 o'clock at 253 82d street, Bay Ridge, Brooklyn. Interment at West Point, Sunday morning.

Major General Bates, U.S.A., commanding the Department of Missouri, in reviewing the case of a private found guilty of drunkenness on duty and sleeping on post and sentenced to confinement for one year and to forfeit ten dollars of his pay per month for the same period says: "In the foregoing case the sentence is inadequate and improper. A soldier guilty of such offenses is unworthy of the uniform he wears, and should have been dishonorably discharged as well as confined, in order that all members of this command would know that such military crimes would not be condoned and an opportunity given to secure an honorable discharge. Neither does the Department Commander approve of a policy of confining men in a guard house for a long time with a view to ultimate restoration to duty, as what little good qualities a soldier might have in the beginning will in all probability be destroyed by such confinement, and the Service would be better off if the man was dishonorably discharged in the beginning. It being impossible to reconvene the court for a reconsideration of this sentence, and in order that the accused may not entirely escape punishment, the sentence is approved, the Department Commander trusting the above remarks will keep this case from being considered a precedent for any similar action in the future." In another case, that of a private found guilty of desertion, and sentenced "To be dishonorably discharged, forfeiting all pay and allowances due him, and to be confined at hard labor for the period of one year and six months," he says: "In the foregoing case, the accused after pleading guilty to the crime of desertion was sworn as a witness in his own behalf and testified that he had intended to return to the Service. The court without further action proceeded to find him guilty in accordance with his plea and at variance with his sworn testimony. Action similar to this has been so often adversely commented on in review that the Department Commander is at a loss to understand how a court composed of officers of experience can be guilty of such a departure from the legal and authorized procedure. The proceedings, findings and sentence were disapproved October 20, 1903. Private Studdard will be released from confinement and returned to duty."

PERSONALS.

A son, Charles Halsey Stone, was born to the wife of Lieut. Raymond Stone, U.S.N., at Agana, Island of Guam, Oct. 2.

Lieut. Commander E. T. Warburton, U.S.N., who has been on duty on the Maine, has been ordered to duty on the Indiana, as Chief Engineer Officer.

Dr. Orville G. Brown, from the District of Columbia, and Dr. William H. Tefft, from New York, have been appointed assistant surgeons in the Army.

A daughter, Helen, was born to the wife of Roy Lewis Goodale, son of Gen. G. A. Goodale, U.S.A., and brother of Capt. George S. Goodale, U.S.A.

Mrs. John G. Walker, wife of Rear Admiral Walker, of the Navy, is visiting in the Berkshires, en route from her summer home in New England. She will join the Admiral later in Washington.

Commander Thomas Nelson, U.S.N., who has been on duty at Memphis, Tenn., in charge of the Sixteenth Lighthouse District, has been relieved by Lieut. Commander H. Vail, and ordered home.

Lieut. William R. Cushman, U.S.N., of the U.S.S. Vixen who recently broke his leg in an accident on board his ship and was carried to a boarding house in Kittery, Me., visited the yard, Portsmouth, N.H., Nov. 4, in a carriage.

Mrs. William M. Irwin, wife of Commander Irwin, retired, has closed her house on Fisher's Island and has joined her sister, Mrs. Daniel Paul McCartney, at the latter's home on 19th street, Washington. Commander Irwin is now in Ohio, but will join his family later.

Capt. D. C. Howard, Med. Dept., U.S.A., who has been on duty at Santiago, Cuba, arrived in New York on Nov. 4, on the Ward line steamer Orizaba. He will be in Brooklyn, N.Y., until Nov. 15, then his address will be General Hospital, Washington Barracks, Washington, D.C.

Pay Director Robert P. Lisle, U.S.N., who was placed on the retired list of the Navy Nov. 3, 1903, under the operation of Section 1443 of the Revised Statutes, with the rank of rear admiral, entered the Navy Nov. 2, 1863, and of course participated in the Civil War, and by reason of this fact secures his increase in rank. He was appointed from Pennsylvania.

Lieut. Frank J. Schwable, U.S.M.C., who has been transferred from the line of the Marine Corps to the Quartermaster's Department with the rank of captain and in his new corps is an assistant quartermaster, has until quite recently been on duty at the Marine Barracks, Boston Navy Yard, but will now probably be stationed in Washington for a time. His appointment as assistant quartermaster dates from Oct. 10, 1903.

The New York World of Nov. 8 says: "When Major Elsteln, Deputy Commissioner of Police, discovered that a movement has been started among the Brooklyn police to secure his retention he stopped the movement with the assertion that he could not continue to serve under the incoming administrators. He acknowledged the kindly sentiments expressed by the rank and file of the force, but persisted that he would retire. The Major will retire with the good will of the force and of the public."

Naval Constr. William J. Baxter, U.S.N., who has been ordered to assume charge of the Department of Construction and Repair at the New York Navy Yard, filling the vacancy made by the promotion and transfer of Chief Naval Constr. W. L. Capps, U.S.N., has been on duty at the Cramp Ship Yard for several years. This change of duties is regarded as high evidence of the ability and skill possessed by Constructor Baxter, and it is believed, in case of another vacancy were to occur in the bureau, that he would be the candidate most likely to fill the place.

Capt. and Mrs. Chauncey Thomas, U.S.N., gave a reception on board the U.S.S. Bennington on Oct. 28 at the Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Washington, in honor of Ensign Newman K. Perry, U.S.N., and bride who returned Oct. 26 from Stockbridge, Mass., where they were married on Oct. 10. Many guests were present from Seattle. The ship was beautifully decorated with signal flags and ensigns. Dancing was enjoyed on the main deck and refreshments were served in the captain's cabin. Ensign and Mrs. Perry have apartments in the Hotel Anderson.

Speaking of the assignment of Major General Corbin to command the Department of the East, the Burlington Free Press and Times of Nov. 6 says: "It is not necessary to say that the Department will have an able, experienced and acceptable commander in General Corbin. Everyone knows that his service as Adjutant General of the Army has been of a very high order of efficiency, and as Vermont and Vermonters have been treated by him with unvarying courtesy and consideration, it is especially gratifying to them to have him assigned to the command of the Department of which our State forms a part."

Advices from San Francisco, Cal., state that suits against Gen. Charles P. Eagan, U.S.A., have been brought by Mrs. Kate J. Black and George W. Jackson, both of New York, for \$111,700 and \$69,000, respectively. General Eagan formed a company and bought coal lands in July, 1901. The company was incorporated in Arizona with a capital of \$1,500,000. General Eagan's contract with the Mexican owners of the land provided that if the interest was not paid the property should revert to the original owners. After \$300,000 was spent in development, the mines were abandoned. Foreclosure followed, which made the American bonds worthless, and hence the suits to recover from General Eagan and other directors.

The cadets of the East Florida Seminary of Gainesville, Fla., of which Capt. W. N. Hughes, U.S.A., is at the head, came in the victors in an interesting competitive drill at Jacksonville, Fla., Nov. 4, open to college cadets. The winning platoon was in command of Cadet Capt. W. B. Wheeler, a son of Lieut. Col. W. B. Wheeler, 2d U.S. Inf., and executed 29 different movements, besides the manual of arms. The other colleges which entered companies were: University of Florida, Lake City; South Florida Military Institute, Bartow, Fla.; and Georgia Military College, Barnesville, Ga. The judges were officers of the U.S. Army. The first company to enter the field of contest was the University of Florida cadets. These boys did excellent work, and demonstrated how thoroughly they had been trained. Following them came the South Florida Military Institute boys of Bartow. The difference in percentage of the two foregoing companies could hardly be noticed and it required close observation of the judges to decide the technical advantage. Then came the victors of the day, the crack East Florida Seminary company.

Matthew C. Glennon, of New York, has been appointed a chaplain in the Navy.

Mrs. Coghlan, wife of Admiral Coghlan, U.S.N., is at the Ebbitt Hotel, Washington, D.C., during Admiral Coghlan's absence in Panama.

Pay Insp. C. W. Littlefield, U.S.N., has left Washington for California, where he will remain for a month before returning to Washington.

Comdr. H. Osterhaus, U.S.N., has relieved Comdr. W. H. Beehler from command of the Monterey, and the latter has gone to Cavite Station for duty.

Gen. John Watts Kearny and family have returned to Washington for the winter and have taken a house on New Hampshire avenue near B street, N.W.

Comdr. G. B. Harber, U.S.N., has been ordered to command the U.S.S. New Orleans on the Asiatic Station, relieving Commander G. Blockinger, who is ordered home.

Miss Etha Dahlgren, a grand-daughter of the late Admiral Dahlgren, U.S.N., is passing the winter with her aunt, Mrs. Matthew P. Read, at No. 6 Lafayette square, Washington.

General and Mrs. Chaffee have taken an apartment in the Highlands on Connecticut avenue heights, Washington. Mrs. Chaffee will be at home the first and second Tuesdays in December and January.

Civil Engr. Reuben E. Bakenhus, U.S.N., and Mrs. Bakenhus, with their young daughter, are visiting the brother of Mrs. Bakenhus, Mr. W. F. Rogers, at the Sherman, 15th and L streets, Washington.

Rear Admiral Charles O'Neil, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, left Washington Nov. 7 for Richmond on official business which kept him there several days. In his absence Lieut. Gilbert S. Chase was acting chief.

Comdr. Henry McCrea, U.S.N., who was recently detached from the command of the Machias, now on the European Station, was a passenger by the Red Star liner Vanderland, which arrived at New York Nov. 10 from Antwerp.

Lieutenant Commander George, U.S.N., and Mrs. George, who have been visiting Admiral and Mrs. Wallace, have left for California. The Misses Wallace are still in Europe and will not return to Washington before February.

Major General Corbin, U.S.A., has leased his residence in Washington, D.C., for the winter to Representative Butler Ames, whose sister, Miss Ames, will be presented to society in Washington. Miss Ames is a grand-daughter of Gen. B. F. Butler.

Recently elected members in the District of Columbia Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., are Col. Edgar Zell Steever, U.S.A.; 1st Lieut. John Hancock Keatley, U.S.V.; Lieut. Col. Otway Calvert Berryman, U.S.M.C.; and Major George Morrill Hodgdon, U.S.V.

Lieut. Comdr. G. W. Denfield, U.S.N., has relinquished command of the Don Juan de Austria, and has assumed command of the Isla de Cuba. Lieut. F. W. Coffin, recently in command of the latter vessel, has taken command of the Don Juan de Austria.

First Lieut. Frank H. Adams, 12th Inf., on duty at Fort McPherson, Ga., has been ordered to the rifle range at Waco, Ga., to take charge of the work of repairs to the range, which was to commence, under contract, about Nov. 10, 1903. Upon completion of this duty Lieutenant Adams will return to Fort McPherson.

Miss Roberta Potts, daughter of Chief Engr. Robert Potts, U.S.N., and Mrs. Potts, will leave Washington on Saturday, Nov. 14, for Philadelphia, Pa., where she will join the order of Carmelite Nuns. Miss Potts has been much admired in Washington since she returned from completing her education in Paris, France, and she will be much missed by her young friends at the Capital.

Richmond Pearson Hobson, formerly of the Navy, appeared in the Jefferson Market Police Court, New York city, Nov. 9 to apply for a search warrant to have the sanatorium at No. 68 West 38th street searched. His sister, Miss Margaret Hobson, who had been attending an older sister suffering from nervous prostration there, lost a purse containing \$68 and a gold medal, studded with thirty-eight diamonds. Captain Hobson said this medal was presented to him by a Southern society, and he prized it highly. He said it cost \$1,000. A negro maid at the sanatorium has entered suit for \$10,000 against Miss Hobson on the ground that she was falsely arrested and searched and kept a prisoner all night.

A bazaar and entertainment for the benefit of the Woman's Army and Navy League will be given on Dec. 5 at Rauscher's, Washington, D.C., beginning at 3 p. m., with dancing in the evening. This entertainment was planned at the May meeting of the league and during the summer many useful and artistic articles for sale have been sent to the care of Mrs. Kelton; it is now requested that all further donations for the bazaar be sent to Mrs. Geo. M. Sternberg, 2144 California avenue, Washington, D.C. Sixteen years of continuous work for the benefit of enlisted men has made the Woman's Army and Navy League so well known among Army and Navy people that any detailed explanation of the aims and objects of this society is here unnecessary. The club for soldiers, sailors and marines at 317 C street, N.W., owned and managed by the league, is steadily increasing its usefulness, and if the entertainment on Dec. 5 results in the financial success which the efforts of the ladies managing it well deserve, the remaining debt of \$1,500 will be met, and the excellent building of seventeen rooms will become entirely the property of the league.

A most charming dinner was given at the close of the field maneuvers for 1903 at Fort Riley, Kas., in honor of Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, guest of Major and Mrs. James Lockett, 4th Regiment of Cavalry. Covers were laid for sixteen at the officers' mess. The guests included Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Franklin Bell, Brig. Gen. Fred D. Grant, Mrs. Knox, of Washington; Col. Raspaoff, Russian attaché at Washington; Colonel Monteverde, Spanish attaché at Washington; Mrs. Shunk, Lieut. and Mrs. Swift Martin, Miss Anne Holly, of Kentucky; Lieut. Guy V. Henry, Lieutenant Haight and General Barry, guest of honor. A unique feature was the assembling of the guests at Major and Mrs. Lockett's artistic quarters, where a preliminary service of "appetizers" and caviar preceded the elaborate menu presented shortly after the mess. Dinner was served at 8 o'clock. The soft light of many candles enhanced the beauty of the floral decorations, the color tone being the Cavalry yellow, while the witty sayings of bright women and clever men rendered the occasion a memorable one. At half after ten the majority of the guests repaired to the ball given in farewell to the visiting officers at Fort Riley. Farewells were sorrowfully spoken, in the wee sma' hours, to the gifted hostess, who will ever hold a warm spot in the hearts of that evening's guests.

Lieut. Commander Spencer S. Wood, U.S.N., has been nominated for promotion to commander.

Lieut. T. M. Coughlan, 2d U.S. Cav., is stopping at present at 142 West 105th street, New York city.

Mrs. J. R. Clagett has returned to New York city and will be at 20 West 91st street for the winter.

Miss Loud, daughter of Major John S. Loud, U.S.A., is visiting Capt. and Mrs. A. E. Saxton, at the Military Academy, West Point, N.Y.

Gen. John Simpson, U.S.A., retired, Mrs. Simpson and Miss Simpson are spending the winter at No. 60 Meeting street, Charleston, S.C.

Comdr. Francis H. Delano has been detached from the command of the training ship Dixie and ordered to Washington to be physically re-examined.

Mrs. Delano, wife of Comdr. Francis H. Delano, U.S.N., is now in Washington for the winter and has been joined by her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Delano, at 912 13th street.

Lieut. J. H. Reid, U.S.N., who has been on duty on the Monongahela, has been detached from that vessel for duty on the staff of Rear Admiral W. C. Wise, commanding the Atlantic Training Squadron.

Rear Admiral F. E. Chadwick, U.S.N., president of the Naval War College, Newport, R.I., has been the guest of the Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Francis B. Loomis, but has resumed his duties at Newport.

Rear Admiral Charles J. Barclay, U.S.N., and Mrs. Barclay led the grand march at the ball given by the U.S. Marines at the Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Washington, on Oct. 30. The navy yard band furnished the music.

Comdr. Frank A. Wilner, U.S.N., was in Washington some days ago on his way to New York from his regular station at New Orleans. He is the senior officer at the New Orleans Naval Station with headquarters at Algiers.

Gen. Charles A. Woodruff, U.S.A., retired, who has been on a visit East, is at present staying with his nephew, Capt. Frank H. Lawton, U.S.A., on Governors Island, N.Y. The General expects to make his home in San Francisco.

Colonel Tilford and Mrs. Tilford are visiting relatives in St. Louis, previous to passing the winter at Fort Sam Houston, where their son, Lieutenant Tilford, is stationed. Until the quarantine is raised they will be with their daughter, Mrs. Cameron, at Fort Riley.

Civil Engineer R. E. Peary, U.S.N., was presented with the Livingston gold medal by the Royal Geographical Society at Edinburgh, Scotland, Nov. 12, and at the same time was made an honorary member of the society in recognition of his work in Arctic exploration.

Capt. W. T. Johnston, 15th U.S. Cav., has returned to San Francisco, Cal., after making the annual inspection of San Diego Barracks and Fort Rosecrans, Cal., annual inspections of the money accountability of the disbursing officers at Los Angeles, and Yosemite, Sequoia and General Grant national parks, where he also made annual inspections of the troops and camps at those places.

Col. William F. Cody, writing to a friend in Louisville, Ky., from England, says: "I have made my last trip as a showman, and will disband the Wild West when I arrive in America, and come back to dear old Wyoming to take up life as a private citizen. My business interests demand my attention, and I will spend the remainder of my life—for I am growing old, you know—in peaceful pursuits."

"Capt. J. V. Cunningham of Newcastle, Pa., recently elected district attorney of Lawrence county, Pa.," says the Pittsburg Leader, "is a son of former County Treasurer J. W. Cunningham and is a promising young attorney. He was captain of Company B, 16th Pennsylvania Regiment, in the Porto Rico service and saw two years' service in the Philippines as captain of Company L, 42d United States Volunteers. He will prove a competent official."

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., for week ending Nov. 12, 1903: Ensign J. T. Beckner, U.S.N.; Major J. B. Houston, U.S.A., and Mrs. Houston; Lieut. H. S. Kiersted, U.S.N.; Lieut. A. A. Starbird, U.S.A.; Ensign Paul B. Dungan, U.S.N.; Capt. George F. Baltzell, U.S.A.; Col. G. G. Greenough, U.S.A.; Lieut. J. S. Oakes, U.S.A.; Surg. E. H. Marsteller, U.S.N.; Capt. T. B. Hacker, U.S.A.; Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan, U.S.N., and Mrs. Coghlan; Capt. T. H. R. McIntyre, U.S.A.; Comdr. J. N. Jordan, U.S.N., and Mrs. Jordan; Capt. F. C. Bolles, U.S.A.

Admiral George Dewey, accompanied by Mrs. Dewey and Commander Nathan Sargent, arrived at Annapolis, Md., Nov. 12 on the Dolphin. At the parade grounds the Admiral was met by Superintendent Brownson and Commandant Badger and their aids; Lieutenant Commanders J. M. Poyer and Henry N. Jensen and the officers and professors of the Naval Academy. The midshipmen, under command of Lieut. Comdr. W. F. Fulam, headed by the Naval Academy band, were paraded as a brigade of infantry and inspected by the Admiral. Admiral Dewey dined informally with Superintendent Brownson and Mrs. Brownson gave a reception.

An enjoyable reception was given by Sadazuchi Uchida, the consul general of Japan, at Sherry's, New York city, in celebration of the birthday of the Mikado of Japan. Among those invited were: Descendants of Commodore M. C. Perry, United States Navy; Rear Admiral and Mrs. Frederick Rodgers, August Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, Mrs. George Tiffany, Mr. and Mrs. John Hone, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Hone, Mrs. Charles King, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lewis, Mrs. W. E. Emmet, survivors of Commodore Perry's expedition to Japan in 1852. Rear Admiral and Mrs. J. H. Upshur, Rear Admiral and Mrs. George B. Balch, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Oscar F. Stanton, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Lester A. Beard-lee, Commodore and Mrs. Somerville Nicholson, Commodore and Mrs. Edward D. Robie, Chief Engineer and Mrs. Edwin Fithian, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. George F. Morrison, Dr. Thomas B. Steele, the Rev. and Mrs. J. S. Sewell, Mr. and Mrs. William Spieden, of the United States Customs Service; Admiral Rodgers's staff; Captain Thomas Perry, Commander E. B. Perry, Lieut. Comdr. H. C. Poundstone, Medical Inspector George E. H. Harmon, Professor and Mrs. George T. Ladd, Gen. and Mrs. Stewart L. Woodford, Silas D. Webb, John Ford, Mr. and Mrs. Elliot Griggs, Dr. J. C. Hepburn and Professor John S. Sewall, of Bangor. The last named, with Hannibal Hamlin, had a part in the proceedings leading up to the commercial treaty between Japan and the United States.

Mrs. Taylor, wife of Major Alfred B. Taylor, U.S.A., has gone to New York for a visit of a few weeks.

Col. William P. Duvall, U.S.A., and Mrs. Duvall are located for the winter at 1627 Q street, N.W., Washington.

Lieut. W. S. Crosley, U.S.N., and Mrs. Crosley are entertaining as their guest Baron Clemens Von Wrede, of Germany.

Mrs. and Miss Gordon, wife and daughter of Col. D. S. Gordon, U.S.A., have returned from California to their home, 2031 O street, N.W., Washington.

Brig. Gen. Peter C. Hains, U.S.A., and Mrs. Hains have been at the Grafton Hotel, Washington, prior to moving into their apartment in the Stoneleigh Court. General Hains has gone to Vicksburg, Miss., on a short business trip.

Capt. J. McA. Webster, U.S.A., retired, has taken apartments at the Buckingham, McPherson square, Washington, D.C., for himself, wife and daughter, probably for the winter.

Gen. W. M. Wherry, U.S.A., retired, will sail on Dec. 6, 1903, from Boston, on the steamer Romanic, accompanied by his daughter, to spend a year abroad. He will winter in Italy.

Francesca Josephine Wall, daughter of the late Michael W. Wall, was married to Francis H. Kane, son of Capt. T. H. Kane, U.S.N., at St. Leo's rectory, New York city, Nov. 11. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Ducey.

General Gillespie, U.S.A., and Mrs. Gillespie gave a dinner on Nov. 10 at their home in Rhode Island avenue, Washington, in honor of Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Oliver. General Young, General Chaffee and Gen. H. C. Corbin were among the guests.

Rev. Sherman Coolidge, a full-blooded Arapahoe, who was adopted by an Army officer when a child, and who is now a clergyman of the Episcopal church, and Mrs. Pott, wife of the Rev. Hawks Pott, were guests of Col. and Mrs. Mills at West Point on Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. Pott is a Chinese convert and expects to return to Shanghai, China, where she and her husband are engaged in missionary work, after a sojourn of several months in the United States.

A stand of colors belonging to the 5th Artillery, N.Y. Veteran Association was presented to the Grant Monument association Nov. 8 at Grant's Tomb to be placed among the battle flags kept in the tomb. The colors consist of a yellow battle flag, bearing the coat of arms of the State of New York, and an American flag, bearing the names of twenty-two battles in which the regiment participated. Capt. Joseph H. Barker made the presentation address, and Gen. Henry L. Woodruff received the colors on behalf of the Grant Monument Association.

These designations for examination for lieutenants of the U.S. Marine Corps have been made: Wingman, Harold F., Pennsylvania; Watson, Alexander M., Kentucky; Crist, Arthur, D. C.; Gibson, James G.; Farquharson, Robert B., Vermont; Stokes, Arthur, N.J.; Hoodry, Wm. T., Maine; Lewis, Benjamin A., N.Y.; Lunkson, L. P., Texas; Hill, Walter N., Massachusetts; Upshur, William P., Va.; Stratford, Thos. F., Ill.; Hogan, Reginald, Mo.; Burchfield, Wm., Pa.; Berry, Benjamin S., Pa.; Putnam, Russell B., N.Y.; Racicot, Arthur A., Mass.; Small, William M., U.S.M.C.; Bass, Lucien L., Va.; Sanderson, Charles E., D.C.

St. Andrews church, Washington, D.C., was crowded on Nov. 11, when Miss Mary Kerr Lyman, daughter of the late Captain Lyman, U.S.N., was married to Mr. Charles Foy Brookes. The chancel was beautifully arranged with chrysanthemums and palms and white flowers marked the family pews. The bride was gowned in white satin and point lace. Her tulle veil was caught by a wreath of orange blossoms and her bouquet was of bride roses and lilies of the valley. She entered the church with her uncle, Mr. Fielder Chew. Miss Mary Rogers, of Baltimore, was maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Mildred Keech, Miss Mary Thomas, and Miss Florence Kirkland, all of Baltimore; Miss Elsie Ross, a niece of Col. Frank Phipps, U.S.A.; Miss Louise Brookes and Miss Lucy Brookes, sisters of the groom. Mr. Richard Brookes of Savannah, Ga., was best man.

At a meeting of the Wisconsin Commandery, M.O.L. L.U.S., in Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 4, Gen. Charles King introduced Mr. Manley Lawton, son of the late General Lawton, U.S.A. It was eldest sons' night, and after General King and Nat. M. Brigham of Boston had finished glowing tributes to the boy's father, the boy, who is about 14 years old, was compelled to stand on a chair and acknowledge the cheers of members of the commandery. Following on the path of the lecture given by Mr. Young and the response to a toast by General King, the incident came as a climax which the boy, who is a student at St. John's Military Academy, will long remember as a most lasting tribute to the sterling qualities of his soldier father. Over one hundred members of the commandery and their eldest sons attended the banquet in the Academy of Music building. In addition to General King, the Rev. W. A. Smith of St. Paul's Episcopal church, former Gov. George W. Peck and Gen. F. W. Beyers of Monroe responded to toasts. During the evening Nat. M. Brigham gave a lecture on "The Apache Trail," which was illustrated by many lantern slides. Mr. Brigham gave a clear and accurate statement of the conditions prevailing in Arizona in the early '70s, when the Apaches puzzled the best Indian fighters. General King praised the lecture and the accuracy of the statements. "Gen. George Crook deserves to stand at the head of Indian fighters in the frontier wars," said he, "and his promotion from lieutenant to brigadier general, although it was made over the heads of many deserving officers, was well deserved. He fought the Apaches with a skill and bravery that few men could show. My regiment, the 5th, followed him through the Apache campaign, the Sioux campaign of 1876, the Nez Percés campaign of 1877, and the troubles with the Utes and other Indian tribes of the following years. He himself led us into the field, and showed us that cavalry boots and full dress uniforms were of no use in the Apache mountains of Arizona. Henry W. Lawton stood next to Crook in the estimation of soldiers in the Army."

A measured mile, for the speed trials of vessels of the Royal Navy, is being surveyed by Admiralty surveyors between Dover and St. Margaret's Bay. It is stated that this is to supersede the course off the Maplin Sands, which is becoming badly silted up.

From 20 to 25 per cent. of metal is removed at Watervliet Arsenal from the forgings in the manufacture of a gun.

THE FIFTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

The first session of the Fifty-eighth Congress assembled at the Capitol on Nov. 9, in accordance with the proclamation of the President calling for a special session. The President sent to Congress on Nov. 10 a message stating that he had convened it in order that it may consider the legislation necessary to put into operation the commercial treaty with Cuba, such legislation being demanded, not only by our own interests, but by our honor. A reciprocity treaty, the message says, "is desirable as a guaranty of the good faith of our nation towards her young sister republic to the south, whose welfare must ever be closely bound with ours. We gave her liberty. We are knit to her by the memories of the blood and the courage of our soldiers who fought for her in war; by the memories of the wisdom and integrity of our administrators who served her in peace and who started her so well on the difficult path of self-government. We must help her onward and upward; and in helping her we shall help ourselves."

Senator Cullom, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, on Nov. 11 presented the following concurrent resolution: "That the President be requested to communicate to the Senate, if not in his judgment incompatible with the public interests, all correspondence and other official documents relating to the recent revolution on the Isthmus of Panama." The resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Among the measures introduced in Congress on the first day of the extraordinary session which began Nov. 9 was one prescribing the death penalty for the act of killing the President or the Vice President of the United States or an ambassador or minister of a foreign country accredited to the United States. The bill also prescribes life imprisonment for persons attempting to commit bodily injury upon the President or Vice President, and it is stipulated that persons who aid or abet the commission of any of the crimes named shall be treated as principal offenders. Penalties of fine and imprisonment are also specified for persons convicting of preaching anarchistic doctrines or of conspiring within the United States for the killing of the ruler or chief executive of a foreign country. This bill is entirely sound in purpose and the need of it is universally conceded. It should become a law without delay.

Bill No. 2 on the calendar of the new House of Representatives, introduced by Mr. Bartholdt, of Missouri, is one to permit the sale of beer and light wines at Army post exchanges. The annual controversy over the proposed re-establishment of the Army canteen may therefore be regarded as formally opened, and with the beginning of the regular session the discussion on this vexatious question may be expected to rage with increasing vehemence.

Beyond the confirmation of the Service recess appointments, Congress is not likely to concern itself with the Army and Navy during the present extraordinary session. Bills will be introduced, but they cannot be considered until the House Committees are appointed at the regular session. There is but one vacancy on the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, and no selection has yet been made to fill it. It is feared that the condition of Senator Hawley's health will require the substitution of a younger man as chairman of the Committee. He will retain a place on the Committee in any event. In case he decides to become chairman of another and less important committee it is believed that either Senator Proctor of Vermont or Senator Alger of Michigan will succeed Senator Hawley at the head of the Committee on Military Affairs. It is denied most positively that Representative Foss will be transferred from his position as chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs and placed on the Committee on Appropriations. It has been stated that he desired the transfer and that in such event he would be succeeded as chairman of the Naval Committee by Representative Dayton of West Virginia. It is the intention of the leaders of the House and Senate to dispose of the big appropriation bills as early as possible in the regular session. Speaker Cannon intends to fill the three vacancies on the House Naval Committee caused by the retirement of Representative Lesser, Wheeler and Taylor immediately after the beginning of the regular session in December. Representative Foss has received from Secretary Moody a letter in which is outlined the naval legislation which the Navy Department regards as necessary at this time.

The presentation of bills, the majority of which will probably never get beyond the committees to which they were referred, began at the usual rapid rate, the titles of more than eight hundred appearing in the record of the first day's proceedings in the House. Among the bills introduced are the following:

S. 1, Mr. Gallinger—For the erection of an equestrian statue of Major Gen. John Stark in Manchester, N.H.

S. 2, Mr. Gallinger—For the erection of a monument in Washington to the memory of Major Pierre Charles L'Enfant.

S. 20, Mr. Lodge—To prevent and punish the desecration of the flag of the U.S.

S. 23, Mr. Lodge—For the erection of a monument to the memory of John Paul Jones.

S. 35, Mr. Platt—To authorize the President to appoint 1st Lieut. Herbert Cushman, U.S.A., retired, a captain on the retired list of the Army, with the retired pay of that grade.

S. 39, Mr. Kean—Appropriating \$30,000 to commemorate the battle of Princeton.

S. 114, Mr. Proctor—To extend the provisions of the act of March 3, 1885, relating to losses incurred by the officers and enlisted men of the Army to include officers, acting assistant surgeon and enlisted men stationed at Galveston, Texas, during the cyclone of Sept. 8, 1900.

S. 129, Mr. Wetmore—For the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of those who were killed by the explosion of the gun-cotton factory at the U.S. torpedo station at Newport, R.I.

S. 131, Mr. Wetmore—To provide for the construction and equipment of a revenue cutter for service in Narragansett Bay and adjacent waters.

S. 145, Mr. Warren—To place John Tempany, veterinarian, 9th U.S. Cav., on the Army retired list.

S. 253, Mr. Dubois—To turn over to the State of Idaho two Krupp field guns captured from the enemy by the 1st Regiment Idaho Vol. Inf., at the battle of Santa Ana, Philippine Islands, Feb. 5, 1899.

S. 288, Mr. Mitchell—Authorizing the President to appoint Dr. James Reagles an assistant surgeon, U.S.A., on the retired list.

S. 390, Mr. Burton—For a monument to the heroes of the Civil and other wars.

S. 396, Mr. Burton—To pay certain bounties to enlisted men afterward promoted to be commissioned officers.

S. 397, Mr. Burton—To appoint William F. De Niedman a captain and Q.M. in the Army.

S. 414, Mr. Quay—Making it a misdemeanor for persons to unlawfully use or wear the insignia or rosette of the Spanish-American War Veterans, the insignia or rosette of the Military and Naval Order of the Spanish-American War, or the official decorations of Spanish-American War societies.

H.J. Res. 6, Mr. Wanger—Prohibits wearing of badge adopted by the Army and Navy Union of the U.S. except by officers and enlisted men of the Army and Navy, who are members of said organization.

H.R. 2, Mr. Bartholdt—To repeal an act entitled "An act to increase the efficiency of the permanent military establishment of the U.S." approved Feb. 2, 1901. (This bill is intended to restore the Army canteen).

H.R. 7, Mr. Wanger—To establish a national military park at Valley Forge, Pa.

H.R. 59, Mr. Slayden—To establish a permanent military camp ground in the vicinity of Fort Sam Houston, Texas, of from 18 to 25 thousand acres. Appropriates \$125,000 for the purpose.

H.R. 61, Mr. Warner—To amend act of Aug. 27, 1888, so as to provide aid in State and Territorial homes for disabled soldiers and sailors for the wives, widows, and mothers of such soldiers and sailors.

H.R. 62, Mr. Driscoll—Appropriates \$50,000 for the erection of a monument in Washington to the memory of Commodore John Barry, to be inscribed: "Father of the American Navy."

H.R. 69, Mr. Livingston—Establishing the Atlanta National Military Park.

H.R. 70, Mr. Hamilton—Granting pensions to soldiers, sailors, and marines confined in so-called Confederate prisons, of \$2 for each day so confined, and in addition \$12 a month during the remainder of natural life.

H.R. 71, Mr. Hamilton—Granting pensions to soldiers, sailors and marines confined in so-called Confederate prisons.

H.R. 77, Mr. Brownlow—To empower the Secretary of War to allow burial of wives of deceased enlisted men in national cemeteries in the same graves as deceased soldiers.

H.R. 79, Mr. Brownlow—Provides for a corps of dental surgeons for the Army not to exceed in number the actual requirements nor the proportion of one to one thousand. The corps to consist of three grades, designated assistant dental surgeon, passed assistant dental surgeon, and dental surgeon, grades to correspond to Medical Corps grades of assistant surgeon, passed assistant surgeon, and surgeon, respectively. Appointees to the corps to be citizens, between 22 and 29 years of age, graduates of standard dental colleges, of good moral character, of unquestionable professional repute, and shall be required to pass the usual physical examination and a professional examination. Contract dental surgeons attached to the Army at the time of the passage of this act may be appointed, three of them to the grade of passed assistant dental surgeon and the others to the grade of assistant dental surgeon. Other appointments to be original.

H.R. 81, Mr. Brownlow—To add a corps of dental surgeons to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the Navy.

H.R. 90, Mr. Hemenway—To pension all soldiers or sailors who served in the military or naval service of the U.S. at least ninety days in the war of the Rebellion, and who were honorably discharged therefrom, at the rate of \$12 per month; and also placing upon the pension roll the widows of such soldiers and sailors who were married prior to June 27, 1890.

H.R. 94, Mr. Bates—To provide for a pension at \$34 per month for soldiers and sailors who have attained the age of 70 years.

H.R. 100, Mr. Brick—Authorizes the Secretary of War to appoint a commission of three Army officers to investigate and report to Congress as to the expediency and practicability of establishing and maintaining public rifle ranges in each Congressional district under the supervision of a Regular Army officer.

H.R. 112, Mr. Bartholdt—For the erection of a monument to the memory of Brig. Gen. Nathaniel Lyon at St. Louis, Mo.

H.R. 113, Mr. Gilbert—To establish a national military park at Perryville.

H.R. 463, Mr. Brownlow—To amend the record of Capt. Thomas H. Reeves, U.S.A., retired.

H.R. 478, Mr. Greene—For the relief of Joseph M. Simms, captain, U.S. Revenue Cutter Service, retired.

H.R. 658, Mr. Livingston—To restore Charles H. Campbell to the Army and transfer him to the retired list.

H.R. 748, Mr. Sulzer—To reappoint Warren C. Beach a captain in the Army.

H.R. 797, Mr. Wanger—For the recognition of the military service of the officers and enlisted men of State military organizations which were in active service. Authorizes the Secretary of War to issue certificates of such service.

H.R. 798, Mr. Wanger—To recognize the military services of George R. Burnett, late 1st lieutenant, 9th U.S. Cavalry.

H.R. 800, Mr. Wanger—To continue the pension of Ione B. Fomance, daughter of James Fomance, late captain in the 13th Infantry, U.S.A.

H.R. 823, Mr. Adamson—Granting increase of pension to survivors of the Mexican and Indian Wars and to their widows.

H.R. 826, Mr. Currier—To protect the President, Vice-President, persons in the line of Presidential succession and ambassadors and foreign ministers.

H.R. 830, Mr. Davis—To authorize the location of a branch home for disabled Volunteer soldiers, sailors, and marines in the State of Florida. Appropriates \$100,000.

H.R. 834, Mr. Esch—To provide in the Artillery Corps the personnel and its organization for the submarine mining and other seacoast defenses, and to organize the Field Artillery of the U.S. Army. That the Artillery Corps shall hereafter consist of one major general commanding, 7 brigadier generals, 27 colonels, 51 lieutenant colonels, 93 majors, 308 captains, 246 1st and 218 2d lieutenants, and 27,237 enlisted men, to be graded and organized into garrisons for the coast defense fortifications as the President may direct, but that no more than one-third of the privates shall at any one time be graded as first-class privates, and that the pay of the officers and enlisted men of the Artillery Corps shall hereafter be the same as now provided by law for like grades in the Corps of Engineers. Provided, That the increase in the Artillery Corps herein provided for, below the grade of colonel, shall be made as follows: Twenty-five per centum, as near as may be, of the increase in each grade below that of colonel shall be made upon the passage of this act, and a like proportion in each of these grades shall be added to the Corps on the first day of July in each of the succeeding three years following that of the passage of this act; Provided further, That the President in his discretion in the event possible war may complete this organization at any time.

Sec. 2. That hereafter the Field Artillery of the Army shall consist of 1 major general, Chief of Artillery, 3 brigadier generals, and 8 regiments of Field Artillery, namely, 2 regiments of horse artillery, 2 regiments of light and 2 regiments of Heavy Field Artillery; that the 30 batteries of Field Artillery now authorized by law for the Artillery Corps are hereby detached therefrom and shall

be by the President organized into five regiments of Field Artillery as hereafter prescribed, and that he shall on the first day of July in each of the next succeeding three years after passage of this act cause to be organized 1 additional regiment of the Field Artillery as herein prescribed: Provided, That the President shall select the field officers for the five regiments first to be organized and promote them to the same from the next lower grades in the Artillery Corps, and he shall select the captains and lieutenants for these five regiments from like grades in that Corps and transfer and assign them to the Field Artillery as the additional regiments herein provided for are organized; promotion to them shall be made by seniority in the Field Artillery as now provided by law for promotion in the line of the Army, and that upon their own application 2d lieutenants of the Cavalry may also be transferred to the Field Artillery to complete this organization: Provided further, That the carrying out of the provisions of this act shall not thereby reduce the total number of officers and enlisted men in the various grades now prescribed by law for the Artillery Corps, the places of those belonging to the field batteries or promoted or transferred to the Field Artillery being refilled by promotion, appointment, or enlistment, and such personnel shall be organized as that in the Artillery Corps for the service of the submarine mining defenses, or otherwise as the President may direct.

Sec. 3. That a regiment of Field Artillery shall consist of 1 colonel, 1 adjutant, 1 ordnance officer, 1 quartermaster, 1 commissary, 1 chaplain; one veterinarian, with the rank, pay, and allowances of a captain, mounted; 1 sergeant major, 1 ordnance sergeant, 1 quartermaster sergeant, 1 commissary sergeant, 1 farrier sergeant, 1 saddler sergeant, 2 color sergeants, 1 chief trumpeter, a band as now provided by law for a regiment of Cavalry, and two battalions. The regimental adjutants, ordnance officers, quartermasters and commissaries shall be extra captains, selected from the captains of their respective regiments. A battalion of Field Artillery shall consist of 1 lieutenant colonel, 1 major, 1 battalion adjutant, 1 battalion ordnance officer, 1 battalion quartermaster and commissary, 1 battalion veterinarian, 1 battalion sergeant major, 1 battalion ordnance sergeant, 1 battalion quartermaster sergeant, 1 battalion commissary sergeant, 1 battalion farrier sergeant, 1 battalion saddler sergeant, 1 battalion standard bearer (corporal), two trumpeters, and three field batteries, organized as now provided by law. The battalion adjutants, ordnance officers, and quartermasters and commissaries shall be extra 1st lieutenants, selected from the 1st lieutenants of their respective battalions. Of the battalion veterinarians the senior half shall have the rank, pay, and allowances of a 1st lieutenant, mounted, and the junior half the rank, pay, and allowances of a 2d lieutenant, mounted: Provided, That all the enlisted men of the mounted service shall receive \$1.33 per month additional clothing allowance, and that in the Field Artillery drivers shall receive \$3 additional pay per month, and the pay of corporals shall be \$5, of sergeants \$5, of battery staff sergeants \$5, of battalion staff sergeants \$5, and of regimental staff sergeants \$4 per month, together with the allowances now provided by law: Provided further, That the President, when he may deem it necessary, in the event of possible war, may complete this organization at any time, and he may add to any or all battalions two batteries, one of which shall be equipped for service as a Field Artillery ammunition train; and he may also add to the Field Artillery 4 veterinarians of the senior and 4 of the junior grades of lieutenants for service with the ammunition trains, and at the Artillery depots or otherwise as he may direct.

H.R. 844, Mr. Rixey—To authorize the Secretary of the Navy to make changes in the organization of the navy yards.

H.R. 851, Mr. Crumpacker—Making it a capital offense to unlawfully knowingly and purposely kill or attempt to kill the President of the United States.

H.R. 853, Mr. Currier—Appropriates \$50,000 for a monumental statue in Washington to Paul Jones, the founder of the American Navy.

H.R. 855, Mr. Flood—To provide for the purchase of the McLean property and adjacent property at Appomattox, Va., in commemoration of the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia to General Grant.

H.R. 867, Mr. Allen—To pay the claimant for damages to the private property by reason of mortar practice at Fort Preble, Me., during the fall of 1901, as reported by a board of Army officers.

H.R. 862, Mr. Esch—To establish a permanent military camp ground in the vicinity of Camp Douglas, in Juneau county, Wis.

H.R. 1013, Mr. Lovering—Authorizing the reference to the Court of Claims of the claim of Capt. Andrew H. Russell and Lieut. Col. William R. Livermore against the Government of the U.S.

H.R. 1020, Mr. Mahon—To authorize the readjustment of the accounts of Army officers in certain cases.

H.R. 1023, Mr. Maynard—To compensate H. C. Phoebeus for the demolition and removal of his property from the Government reservation at Old Point, Va.

H.R. 1190, Mr. Moon (by request)—Recognizing the military service of and giving pensionable status under all pension laws to persons serving under U.S. officers as home guards, militia, or other provisional troops during the Civil War.

H.R. 1200 and 1201, Mr. Sims—To provide for a road to the Shiloh National Military Park.

H.R. 1240, Mr. Capron—For a monument at Put in Bay, Ohio, commemorative of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry and those who participated in the naval battle of Lake Erie on Sept. 10, 1813.

H.R. 1241, Mr. Capron—For site and pedestal of a statue of the late Major Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside in Washington.

NEWS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., Commander of the Department of Mindanao, Division of the Philippines, departed from headquarters at Zamboanga Nov. 2 with a detachment of 300 men for a tour of the Lake Lanao region, Island of Mindanao. This force will be increased by detachments from the isolated stations in the region through which it is to pass, and the expedition will cover the whole field of operations in which Capt. John J. Pershing, 15th U.S. Cav., conducted his arduous but successful campaign against the Moros one year ago. The object of General Wood's expedition is to impress the Moros with the strength of the American forces.

The purpose of the civil government of the Philippines to buy 25,000 or 50,000 water buffaloes in China and ship them to the islands to replace the animals lost through disease or the ravages of war has caused great uneasiness among the people of China, who fear that the withdrawal of so large a number of farm animals would seriously cripple Chinese agriculture. This opposition has taken form in petitions asking the Chinese Government to prevent the exportation of the animals, but the Chinese Government has informed United States Minister Conger substantially that it will permit the water buffaloes already bought to be exported. The hope is expressed, however, that the Philippine Government will not purchase any more buffaloes. The Government of China is unwilling to establish the precedent of remitting

the export duty on the animals, but will send the amount of duty collected to the Philippines as a gift for the relief of existing distress.

Mgr. Rooker, the recently-appointed Bishop of Nueva Caceres, arrived at Iloilo on Nov. 2 and was heartily welcomed by the leading residents. Several of the chief schismatics have renewed their allegiance to the Roman Catholic Church and have deserted "Bishop" Aglipay's National Catholic Church. The demonstration is regarded as a serious blow to the progress of Aglipay's church, which was recently in a flourishing condition.

Advices from Rome state that the Vatican expects to reach an early solution of the most important questions in which it is interested in the Philippines, namely, the purchase of the friars' land and the departure of the friars. While the United States has augmented the price it is willing to pay for the friars' land, and the friars, under pressure of Mgr. Guidi, Apostolic Delegate in the Philippines, have reduced their demands to \$12,000,000, the differences between the two parties are still considerable. It is believed, however, that if the United States will raise its offer to \$10,000,000, thus evenly dividing the difference between the price asked and that offered, an understanding can be reached.

The Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department has published the report of Governor Taft, of the Philippines, giving the following estimates of cost for railway lines proposed for the Island of Luzon. Manila to Aparri, 336 miles, \$8,675,002; Dagupan to Laoag, 108 miles, \$3,367,036; Manila to Batangas, 60 miles, \$1,097,457.

Manila despatches of Nov. 9 state that Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., commanding the Department of Mindanao, has sent the following report to Governor Taft of the Philippines: "The long expected issue has been raised and we are prepared to settle it immediately. The Jolo proposition must be dealt with promptly, or it may assume larger proportions." He gives details of the attack on Captain Rumbough's battery of artillery. He said that the Moros fired on the Americans all day and are still fortifying.

The Military Information Division of the Division of the Philippines has issued an excellent index map of the city of Manila, which was prepared by Capt. Augustus C. Macomb, 5th U.S. Cav., under direction of Col. Henry O. S. Heistand, U.S.A., Adjutant General of the Division. The map shows all the districts of Manila, with the old barrios, the plazas and parks, streets, bridges, gates, bastions and redoubts of the fortress of Manila (Walled City), monuments, military buildings and lands, civil government buildings, fire and police stations, markets, hospitals, cemeteries, Catholic churches, hotels, theaters, race tracks, railroad station, clubs, consulates and miscellaneous points of interest. A preliminary index accompanies the map and a brief historical sketch of the origin of the names used in titles of streets, parks, etc., of Manila is in process of compilation and will shortly appear.

The following novel announcement concerning a popular military society appears in the Manila Times of recent date: "On Friday night of this week the genial Order of Carabao will hold a social wallow at the Army and Navy Club, on Calle Palacio, Walled City, and though the meeting is to be an informal smoker, many good stunts will be pulled off, and the herd promises to set up a very enjoyable time to all those who get into the swim. The horns of the animals will not be shoved under water until late, but it is commonly reported that no water-cures will be given, even to refractory beasts. All members of the herd are warned to look sharp and fall into the pool, as the stunts will be warm, and the water cool."

The Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department has received a copy of the proposed new Philippine land law. It allows every citizen in the islands of the age of twenty-one to take up sixteen hectares, or about forty acres, under conditions much like those imposed by the United States homestead law. The entryman must take the oath of allegiance to the United States and must keep it. If in the seven years he wanders from the path of loyalty to the Government he becomes liable to the loss of the land, and some other more loyal citizen has the chance to get it.

The civil authorities of the Philippines have reported to the War Department the failure of the Japanese contractors to complete the five coastguard boats which were authorized last year. It was supposed that the Japanese shipbuilders were far enough advanced to carry out the contract satisfactorily, and it was given to them at a flattering figure. Investigations made by the officers of the United States Navy show that the Japanese shipbuilders are far behind those of the United States and of European countries, and that they lack the skill and appliances to undertake large work. Two of the five coastguard cutters ordered from Japanese builders have been accepted, but it is thought that the contracts for the other three will be awarded to American builders.

In a communication to the commanding general, Department of Columbia, dated Nov. 2, Acting Adjutant General of the Army W. P. Hall says: "Referring to your endorsement of the 16th ultimo, forwarding approved a request from the commanding officer of the Field Artillery Battalion, Vancouver Barracks, Washington, that a public horse and equipment be set apart for use of the veterinarian on duty with the battalion, I have the honor to inform you that, inasmuch as veterinarians receive the pay and allowance of mounted officers and as their service is always with mounted troops, the Chief of Staff is of opinion that veterinarians of the Artillery Corps should provide their own mounts."

Lieut. General Young, Chief of Staff, directs that, in movements of troops to and from the Philippines, when horses are left behind, horse equipments will be left behind, being turned over to successor if relieved prior to departure; if not so relieved then horse equipments should be carefully cleaned, put in order, and packed and left behind. Invoices and receipts therefor should be prepared and left behind in the hands of an officer, designated by the Department Commander, for delivery to the proper officer on his arrival. Inventory and inspection reports for unserviceable equipments will be prepared and the action of an inspector requested so that unserviceable property will be disposed of prior to transfer.

Brigadier General Kobbé, U.S.A., commanding the Department of Dakota, in the case of Pvt. William Harmon, Troop L, 6th Cavalry, tried by a summary court on board the U.S. Army transport Logan in July, 1903, for sleeping on post, in violation of the 39th Article of

War, and sentenced to forfeit \$20 of his pay, said: "This sentence is set aside as being illegal and void, a summary court being expressly denied jurisdiction of capital cases by the 83d Article of War. Any money that may have been collected from Private Harmon in pursuance of said illegal sentence will be refunded to him."

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 7, 1903.

Adjutant General, Washington, D.C.
Thirtieth Battery, Field Artillery, arrived at Fort Snelling 9:30 a.m., Nov. 6, three officers, 101 enlisted men, ninety-five horses and six field pieces, three and two-tenths inch.

KOBBE, Brigadier General.

San Francisco, Cal. Nov. 12, 1903.

Adjutant General, Washington, D.C.
Transport Thomas arrived at San Francisco, Nov. 11 with the following military passengers: Colonel Heistand, Adjutant General's Department; Major Zalinski, Captain Davidson, Q.M. Dept.; Captain Pickett, Pay Dept.; Lieutenants Wilson and Little, Med. Dept.; Captain Jervy, Engineers; Lieutenant McManus, Art. Corps; Major Hunter, 6th Cav.; Lieutenant Dabney, 1st; Captain Holley, 4th; Lieutenant McAdams, 7th; Major Fremont, 10th; and Major McClure, 14th Cav.; Captain Eames, 12th Inf.; Lieutenants Tremaine, Burnett, Partridge and Robertson and 113 enlisted men of Troops C and H, 15th Cav.; Lieutenants Dority and Fulton, Philippine Scouts; Contract Surgeons McMillan, Springwater, Slater, Clayton, Stearns, Macy, Preston and McCown; Contract Dental Surgeon Stone, Veterinary Surgeon Willigans, one officer and two men of Marine Corps, eighty-three short term men, ten casuals, thirty-three sick, one insane, thirty-three prisoners and thirty-five discharged men.

Deaths: Private William B. Faulk, H. 15th Cav., Nov. 5, malarial fever and tropical abscess liver; pneumonia with abscess left lung, James W. Taylor, clerk, Navy Department, Oct. 15; pulmonary tuberculosis, Charley Lampman, employee Quartermaster's Department, Oct. 28.

MAC ARTHUR, Major General.

San Francisco, Cal. Nov. 12, 1903.

Adjutant General, Washington, D.C.
Troops C and H, 15th Cav., four officers, one veterinarian, 113 enlisted men arrived Fort Thomas, Nov. 11.
TREMINE, 1st Lieut., Commanding.

THE ARMY

Commander-in-Chief—Theodore Roosevelt, President.
Secretary of War—Elihu Root.
Asst. Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.
Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young, Chief of Staff.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

The nominations for appointment and promotion in the Army, made during the recess of Congress, were sent to the Senate on Nov. 10. They have all previously appeared in the Army and Navy Journal, under the heading of Recess Appointments, and include general officers, officers of the staff corps, the cadets who were graduated from the Military Academy last June, and the enlisted men recently promoted to 2d lieutenants from the ranks.

In the Cavalry the nominations of lieutenant colonels to be colonels run from Kerr to Steever; majors to be lieutenant colonels, from Chase to Fountain; captains to be majors, from Hopkin to Slocum; 1st lieutenants to be captains, from Powers to Day; 2d lieutenants to be 1st lieutenants, Bailey to Scott and R. W. Walker.

In the Artillery Corps, lieutenant colonels have been promoted to colonels from Merrill to Vodge; majors to be lieutenant colonels, from Richmond to Patterson; captains to be majors from Ludlow to Rowan; 1st lieutenants to be captains, from Bishop to Lanza, and from A. Lefort to W. H. Bent to be 1st lieutenants.

In the Infantry arm, the nominations include lieutenant colonels to be colonels, from O'Connell to James, majors to be lieutenant colonels, from Allen to Crane and including Major H. K. Bailey, passing over the name of Lieut. Col. C. A. Booth; captains to be majors, from Newton to Leonhaeuser; 1st lieutenants to be captains, from Cralle to Hannay, and promotion to 1st lieutenants, include the names from Leisenring down to Anderson skipping the names of True and Hamilton.

The following have recently been appointed 2d lieutenants of Infantry from civil life:
George Edgar Nelson, of Vermont; Stephen Morris Barlow, at large; Jesse Duncan Elliott, of Alabama; Edward Himmelwright, of Maryland; Carroll Borden Hodges, at large; Fitzhugh Berry Alderdice, of Maryland; William Goodlett Motlow, of Tennessee.

S. O. NOV. 12, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Thomas Slavens, Q.M., to Fort Hunt and Fort Washington on official business.
First Lieut. Robert K. Spiller, 26th Inf., will join his company.

Major John B. Bellinger, Q.M., to Brooklyn, N.Y., for the purpose of inspecting the Cypress Hill National cemetery.

The leave granted Cadet William E. Dunn, Fourth Class, Military Academy, extended to include Dec. 31.

Leave for four months is granted 1st Lieut. Harry L. James, A.C.

Col. Clarence A. Stedman, 5th Cav., detailed a member of Army Retiring Board to meet at Denver Col., vice Major George M. Dunn, judge advocate, relieved.

Capt. Henry J. Goldman, 5th Cav., will report to Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, president Army Retiring Board, Denver, for examination.

The following transfers are made: First Lieut. Mark Wheeler, from 4th Inf., to 27th Inf., Co. I; 1st Lieut. Louis J. Van Schaick, from 27th Inf., to 4th Inf., Co. F.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Guy G. Palmer, 26th Inf.

Major Ogden Rafferty, surgeon, is detailed a member of examining board at Fort Monroe, vice Major Richard W. Johnson, surgeon, relieved.

G.O. 52, NOV. 9, W.D.

Amends paragraphs 716, 1274 and 1276 Army Regulations.

G.O. 53, NOV. 11, W.D.

Amends G.O. 59, April 13, 1903, relative to instructions in reference to the establishment of fire control systems at Artillery posts.

CIRCULAR 15, OCT. 28, W.D.

Publishes a letter of the Auditor of the War Department relative to vouchers of disbursing officers.

G.O. 46, OCT. 21, 1903, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Publishes the proceedings of the postal convention, for the purpose of making better postal arrangements be-

tween the United States of America and the Republic of Cuba.

G.O. 48, NOV. 3, 1903, WAR DEPARTMENT.

1. So much of G.O. No. 3, W.D., Aug. 13, 1903, as designates Cabana, Havana, Cuba, as a saluting station is revoked.

11. Reserves all public lands at or near Bagulo, Benguet, on the island of Luzon, P.I.

G.O. 51, NOV. 6, 1903, WAR DEPARTMENT.

1. G.O. No. 24, H.Q.A., A.G.O., March 12, 1902, is amended by adding thereto the following:

IV.

The pay, rations, and clothing allowances of enlisted men of the 4th, 24th, 30th and 47th Companies of Philippine Scouts while on duty in the United States, and while en route between the Philippine Islands and the United States, will be as follows.

Monthly Pay.

First sergeant	\$25
Sergeant and company quartermaster sergeant	18
Corporal	15
Cook	13
Artificer	15
Musician	13
Private	13

Rations: The same as authorized for the Regular Army.

Clothing allowances: The same as authorized for foot troops of like grade of the Regular Army.

11. G.O. No. 35, H.Q.A., A.G.O., July 1, 1903, is amended so as to authorize for enlisted men of the 4th, 24th, 30th and 47th Companies of Philippine Scouts while on duty in the United States, and while en route between the Philippine Islands and the United States, the same clothing allowance as for foot troops of like grade of the Regular Army provided that during the first year of service of said Philippine Scouts in the United States, beginning from date of departure from the Philippine Islands, they shall have the first year's clothing money allowance established for the new pattern clothing for enlisted men of foot troops of the Regular Army.

By order of the Secretary of War:
S. B. M. YOUNG, Lieut. Gen., Chief of Staff.
Official: W. P. HALL, A.A.G.

CIRCULAR 16, OCT. 29, 1903, WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following instructions are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

The Colt's double-action revolver, caliber .38, is provided with an adjusting screw by which the tension of the mainspring can be adjusted. This screw is in the front frame of the handle, above the butt.

When the revolver is issued this screw is so adjusted as to cause the firing pin to deliver the blow required to ignite the primer of the cartridge, and its adjustment should not be disturbed unless misfires occur in firing. This is most likely to happen when the hammer is used in double action, as the hammer is not then drawn as far as in single action, and consequently does not deliver as heavy a blow on the primer.

If misfires occur the tension screw should be slightly tightened by inserting it further into the frame, care being taken not to tighten it sufficiently to cause piercing of the primers in single action. If pierced primers occur the screw should be slightly loosened.

The pull of the trigger, measured at its middle point, should be between 10 and 12 pounds for single action and between 16 and 19 pounds for double action.

Commanding officers will exact strict compliance with these instructions.

By order of the Secretary of War:
S. B. M. YOUNG, Lieut. Gen., Chief of Staff.
Official: W. P. HALL, A.A.G.

G.O. 28, NOV. 1, 1903, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

Capt. Henry B. Chamberlain, Q.M., having reported, is assigned to duty as assistant to the Chief Quartermaster of the Department.

G.O. 33, NOV. 6, 1903, DEPT. OF LAKES.

The field and staff, 3d Squadron, 2d Cav., and Troops L and M, 2d Cav., having been designated for service in the Philippine Islands, and ordered to proceed to San Francisco, Cal., in time for embarkation on the United States transport sailing on or about Jan. 1, 1904, will make all necessary preparations for their departure from Fort Sheridan, Ill., and for the journey by rail and sea.

Dec. 20, 1903, is designated as the day when the organizations will leave Fort Sheridan and be placed en route for San Francisco.

The requirements of the order cited above will be strictly carried out.

G.O. 45, OCT. 21, 1903, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

Announces the results of the field day exercises for the month of September, 1903, held at posts in this Department, showing the winners, time, etc.

G.O. 28, OCT. 21, 1903, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

Publishes a tabular list of qualified gunners of batteries of Field Artillery in this Department. The best records are held by Corporal William Hayes and Private Lee E. Rathburn, of the 2d Battery, who each made a percentage of 97.8.

CIRCULAR 19, OCT. 30, 1903, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

Calls attention to errors, irregularities and omissions in the monthly returns rendered from some posts in this Department, which disclose the fact that they are not prepared in strict accordance with the notes printed thereon, as required by A.R. 876.

G.O. 13, NOV. 2, 1903, DIST. OF PORTO RICO.

1. Instead of the recitations for officers in the text of G.O. No. 20, A.G.O., Feb. 26, 1903, required by par. II, G.O. No. 12, c.m., these headquarters, there will be in each company, instruction of Infantry non-commissioned officers in the text mentioned, during this present month of November.

By order of Lieutenant Colonel Crane:
A. MORENO, 1st Lieut. P.R.P. of Inf., A.A.A.G.

G.O. 33, SEPT. 21, 1903, DIVISION OF PHILIPPINES. The division of land transportation is removed from the charge of the depot quartermaster, Manila, and will form a separate division of the quartermaster's department, under the direction of the chief quartermaster of the division. Captain Edward A. Shuttleworth, U.S. Inf., Q.M., is assigned in charge of this division.

G.O. 61, SEPT. 17, 1903, DEPT. OF LUZON.

Calls the attention of all officers in the department to the necessity of registering their local addresses at headquarters, without delay after arriving in Manila, and of promptly registering any changes of address that may occur.

G.O. 63, SEPT. 19, 1903, DEPT. OF LUZON.

Relates to instructions governing estimates, requisitions, leases and reports.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

The Department commander will proceed to Fort McPherson, Ga., thence to Camp George H. Thomas, Ga., (returning from the latter point to Governors Island, N.Y.), for the purpose of inspecting said posts and the troops thereat. (Nov. 7, D.E.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The field maneuvers at Fort Riley, Kas., having ended. Col. Arthur L. Wagner, A.A.G., is relieved from duty on the staff of the Department commander, and will proceed

from Fort Riley, Kas., to Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (Oct. 31, D.L.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Howard W. French, Q.M., will make not to exceed three visits per week to Chickamauga Park, on business pertaining to the construction of the new post of Camp George H. Thomas, and return to his proper station at Chattanooga, Tenn. (Nov. 2, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Peter Laursen (appointed Nov. 7, 1903, from Q.M. Sergt. 33d Co., C.A.), now at Fort Stevens, Ore., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, and thence to Manila, on the first available transport. (Nov. 10, W.D.)

Capt. Lawrence J. Fleming, Q.M., will proceed to San Antonio, Texas, and report in person to the commanding general, Dept. of Texas, for assignment to duty as assistant to the chief quartermaster of that Department. Captain Fleming will also assume charge of construction work at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, relieving Capt. Samuel B. Bootes, commissary, of his temporary duty in charge of construction at that post. (Nov. 11, W.D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. Edward E. Dravo, deputy commissary general, is detailed as a member of the Army retiring board at Governors Island, N.Y., vice Major George F. E. Harrison, A.C., relieved. (Nov. 9, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. John J. O'Keefe, Fort Wood, N.Y., is transferred to Fort McHenry, Md., to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. Paul McLees, who will proceed to Fort Wood, N.Y., for duty. (Nov. 5, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Theodore B. Hacker, C.S. (Nov. 6, W.D.)

Capt. David S. Stanley, Q.M., having reported, is assigned to duty as assistant to the Chief Q.M., Department of Lakes. (Oct. 26, D.L.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Henry Harrig, to proceed from Iloilo, Panay, to Imus, Cavite, Luzon, for duty, is amended so as to direct Post Commissary Sergt. Max E. Riepe, to proceed from Iloilo, Panay, to Imus, Cavite, Luzon, for duty. (Sept. 22, D. Phil.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Clarence S. Gould, Fort Niobrara, Neb., to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, for duty at that post. (Nov. 7, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Julius Jensen upon being relieved from duty in the transport service at San Francisco, will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty. (Nov. 7, W.D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Leave for seven days is granted 1st Lieut. Henry S. Greenleaf, asst. surg. (Nov. 7, W.D.)

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. Deane C. Howard, asst. surg. (Nov. 7, W.D.)

Contract Dental Surg. Rex H. Rhoades, from duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to San Francisco, for transportation to the Philippine Islands, for duty. (Nov. 7, W.D.)

First Lieut. Percy M. Ashburn, asst. surg., now at Fort Snelling, Minn., is relieved from further duty with the 21st Infantry and will join his proper station, Fort Missoula, Mont. (Nov. 3, D.D.)

Contract Surg. John D. Brooks, from further duty at Fort Snelling, Minn., to Fort Meade, S.D., for duty. (Nov. 4, D.D.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Contract Surg. James Reagles, Fort Keogh, Mont. (Nov. 4, D.D.)

Contract Dental Surg. J. R. Bernheim, will report at Camp Downes, Ormoc, Leyte, for duty. (Sept. 14, D.V.)

Contract Surg. George B. Tuttle, now at Guinobatan, Albay, will proceed to Daet, Ambos Camarines, for duty. (Sept. 21, D. Luzon.)

Contract Surg. Joseph W. Reddy, will proceed to Nalc, Cavite, for duty at Silang, Cavite. (Sept. 21, D. Luzon.)

Contract Surg. Milton Vaughan, to Mariquina, Rizal, for temporary duty, relieving Contract Surg. A. M. Wilkins. Contract Surg. Ira A. Allen will proceed to Binangonan, Rizal, for duty, relieving Contract Surg. J. M. Ward, who will proceed to Guinobatan, Albay. (Sept. 21, D. Luzon.)

Contract Dental Surg. John A. McAllister, now at Camp Wallace, Union, will proceed to Camp Morrison, South Ilocos, for duty. (Sept. 15, D. Luzon.)

Col. Philip F. Harvey, asst. surg. gen., chief surgeon of the department, will proceed to Fort Brady, Mich., for the purpose of making a sanitary inspection of that post, and return to his station in Chicago. (Oct. 28, D.L.)

Contract Surg. Roger P. Ames, now at Fort Sam Houston, will proceed to Fort McIntosh, Texas, for duty. (Oct. 30, D.T.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Nov. 5, 1903, is granted Major William J. Wakeman, surg., Fort Thomas, Ky. (Oct. 27, D.L.)

First Lieut. Herber G. Shaw, asst. surg., from duty at Alcatraz Island, Cal., to take effect upon his return to that post from duty with troops in the Yosemite National Park, and will then proceed to Fort Miles, Cal., for duty. (Nov. 9, W.D.)

The leave granted Major Charles M. Gandy, surg., is extended one month and fifteen days. (Nov. 6, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Arthur C. Gwinn, H.C., Santo Tomas, Batangas, P.I., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for assignment to duty. (Nov. 9, W.D.)

Sergt. Richard T. Edwards, H.C., to duty at the base hospital, Iloilo, P.I., for duty, relieving Sergt. Herman P. Hodson, H.C. (Sept. 19, D.V.)

Sergt. William Thomas, H.C., now at Lucena, Tayabas, will proceed to Camalig, Albay, for duty. (Sept. 15, D. Luzon.)

Sergt. 1st Class Charles T. Loebenstein, H.C., upon arrival at Aparri, from Tuguegarao, Cagayan, will proceed to Binangonan, Rizal, for duty, relieving Sergt. Roderick C. Boyer, H.C., who will proceed to Guinobatan, Albay, for duty. (Sept. 23, D. Luzon.)

First Class Sergt. Henry J. Dornbush, now at San Fernando, Pampanga, to Aparri, Cagayan, for duty. (Sept. 18, D. Luzon.)

Sergt. 1st Class Theodore Schumann, H.C., from duty at Daet, Ambos Camarines, Luzon, to Luneta Barracks, to await the sailing of the first available transport leaving Manila for San Francisco. (Sept. 21, D. Phil.)

The following sergeants, Hospital Corps, now on duty at the stations opposite their respective names, having been appointed sergeants to rank from Aug. 12, 1903, will report by letter for assignment to duty as follows: To the commanding general, Department of Visayas: Thomas E. Albertson, Camp Bumpus, Tacloban, Leyte; Frederick J. Heazlit, Base Hospital, Iloilo, Panay; Charles G. Vandever, Cebu, Cebu. To the commanding general, Department of Mindanao: Thompson L. Lewis, Iligan, Mindanao; Edgar M. Wright, Cagayan, Mindanao. (Sept. 21, D. Phil.)

The following named sergeants first class, Hospital Corps, now on duty at the stations indicated opposite their respective names, having been appointed sergeants first class to rank from Aug. 1, 1903, will report by letter for assignment to duty as follows: To the commanding general, Department of Luzon: Ernest C. A. Barber, Pumping Station, Rizal; Arthur C. Gwinn, Ambulong, Batangas; John Huff, Mangarin, Mindoro. To the commanding general, Department of Mindanao: William Kirschenbauer, chief surgeon's office, Zamboanga, Mindanao. (Sept. 21, D. Phil.)

Sergt. 1st Class Walter L. May, H.C., now on duty at the Convalescent Hospital, Corregidor Island, having been appointed to the rank as such from Aug. 1, 1903, will report to the C.O. of that hospital for duty. Sergt. Allan D. M. Turner, H.C., now on duty at the Dental Base Station, No. 1, Manila, having been appointed to rank as such from Aug. 12, 1903, will report to the C.O. of that station for duty. (Sept. 21, D. Phil.)

Sergt. 1st Class W. E. Heywood, H.C., was on duty at

last accounts at Santa Mesa Hospital, Manila, and 1st Class Sergt. Edward A. Searson was on duty at Tobago, Abay.

Sergt. 1st Class William Bock, H.C., who was on duty at Fort Schuyler, N.Y., is on six months furlough.

Sergt. George A. Markham, H.C., General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, is transferred to Fort Assiniboine, Mont. (Nov. 5, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Otto F. Frese, H.C., College Point, N.Y., on furlough granted him from the Department of California will proceed about Dec. 1, 1903, to New York city, N.Y., and report to the C.O., 2d Cav., aboard the Army transport Kilpatrick, to accompany that regiment to Manila, P.I. (Nov. 6, W.D.)

Sergt. William H. Miller, H.C., to Fort Slocum, N.Y., for duty. (Nov. 5, D.E.)

Contract Surg. Henry D. Brown, now at Fort Flagler, Wash., will, upon the return from leave of Asst. Surg. Elbert E. Persons, proceed to Fort Ward, Wash., in time to report to the C.O. on the arrival of the detachment of Coast Artillery from the Artillery District of Puget Sound, ordered to garrison that point. (Oct. 30, D. Col.)

Contract Dental Surg. Douglas E. Foster, now at Fort Hancock, N.J., will proceed to Fort Myer, Va., for temporary duty. (Nov. 10, W.D.)

Contract Surg. Rollin T. Burr, from duty at Cabana Barracks, Cuba, to Fort Rodman, Mass., for duty. (Nov. 11, W.D.)

The operation of so much of par. 1, S.O. No. 50, Oct. 13, 1903, W.D., as relates to 1st Lieut. James W. Van Dusen, asst. surg., is suspended until further orders. (Nov. 11, W.D.)

First Lieut. Gideon McD. Van Poole, asst. surg., from duty at Fort Riley, Kas., and will report to Washington, D.C., for a course of instruction at the Army Medical School. (Nov. 11, W.D.)

First Lieut. William Roberts, asst. surg., is relieved from duty at Fort Meade, S.D., and will proceed to Fort Caswell, N.C., to relieve Capt. Clarence J. Manly, asst. surg., who will proceed to Fort Brady, Mich., for duty. (Nov. 11, W.D.)

Par. 1, S.O. 69, Nov. 4, 1903, W.D., relating to 1st Lieut. William Roberts, asst. surg., is revoked. (Nov. 11, W.D.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Charles W. Fenton, U.S. Cav., paymaster, will proceed from Camp Stotsenburg, Angeles, Pampanga, to Manila, for duty. (Sept. 22, D. Phil.)

The leave granted Capt. Manly H. Curry, paymaster, is extended one month. (Nov. 10, W.D.)

Capt. Edmund Wittenmyer, paymaster, is assigned to duty at the Department of Lakes headquarters. (Oct. 29, D.L.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Nov. 15, 1903, is granted 2d Lieut. Nathaniel E. Bower, C.E., Fort Leavenworth. (Oct. 24, D.M.)

The following named officers of the Corps of Engineers are relieved from duty with the 3d Battalion of Engineers, and will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and report in person to Major Smith S. Leach, C.E., for duty with the 1st Battalion of Engineers: 2d Lieut. William A. Mitchell, 2d Lieut. Warren T. Hannum. (Nov. 7, W.D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. Stanhope E. Blunt, O.D., will proceed to the Springfield Armory on business pertaining to the installation of a small arms plant at Rock Island Arsenal, and upon completion of this duty will return to his proper station via Washington for the purpose of conferring with the Chief or Ordnance. (Nov. 11, W.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of five months, is granted 1st Lieut. Frank E. Lyman, Jr., Signal Officer, Omaha, Neb. (Oct. 26, D.M.)

Sergt. Aloysius G. Luckett, Signal Corps, Fort Myer, to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., to relieve 1st Class Sergt. George K. Edwards, who will proceed to Fort McDowell, Cal., for duty with the Signal Corps company at that post intended for service in the Philippine Islands. (Nov. 9, W.D.)

Sergt. Thomas A. Grant, 1st class, Signal Corps, will be sent to Fort McDowell, Cal., for duty with the Signal Corps company at that post intended for service in the Philippine Islands. (Nov. 9, W.D.)

First Class Sergt. George W. Henderson, Signal Corps, Fort Riley, to Fort McDowell, Cal., for duty with the Signal Corps company at that post intended for service in the Philippine Islands. (Nov. 9, W.D.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. M. B. HUGHES.

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. R. C. Foy, 1st Cav., to take effect on or about Nov. 7, 1903. (Nov. 4, D.T.)

Leave for one month is granted to 2d Lieut. Hugh S. Johnson, 1st Cav., to take effect on or about Dec. 20, 1903. (Nov. 3, D.T.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. W. S. EDGERLY.

Leave for fifteen days is granted Major Daniel C. Pearson, 2d Cav. (Nov. 6, D.E.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. J. H. DORST.

The leave granted Capt. Roy B. Harper, 3d Cav., is extended two months. (Nov. 9, W.D.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

Leave for fifteen days, with permission to apply for an extension of fifteen days, is granted Major Cunliffe H. Murray, 4th Cav., Fort Leavenworth. (Oct. 27, D.M.)

Upon the recommendation of the squadron commander, 2d Lieut. James B. Henry, Jr., 4th Cav., was on Nov. 1 appointed squadron Q.M. and commissary of the 2d Squadron of the regiment, vice Prunty relieved.

Q.M. Sergt. Thomas O'Keefe, Troop G, was on Nov. 1 appointed squadron sergeant major, vice Hixson appointed 2d lieutenant, U.S. Army.

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. A. SMITH.

Sick leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Francis W. Glover, 6th Cav., Fort Meade, S.D. (Nov. 3, D.D.)

Leave for twenty days, to take effect about Nov. 10, 1903, is granted Capt. James A. Cole, 6th Cav., Fort Meade, S.D. (Nov. 4, D.D.)

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about Nov. 20, 1903, is granted 1st Lieut. John C. Raymond, 6th Cav. (Nov. 10, W.D.)

Capt. George H. Sands, 6th Cav., is detailed as a member of the board convened at Fort Meade, S.D., vice Major William C. Suttler, 25th Inf., relieved. (Nov. 11, W.D.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. D. THOMAS.

First Lieut. Edgar A. Myer, 11th U.S. Inf., will report to the C.O., Port of Manila, for duty to conduct a detachment of enlisted men of Co. B, 9th Inf., from Manila to Pekin, China, and return to his proper station. (Sept. 22, D. Phil.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

The leave granted Capt. Chalmers G. Hall, 13th Cav. (then 1st lieutenant, 5th Cav.), is extended one month. (Nov. 7, W.D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. C. LEO.

Capt. Francis H. Pope, 14th Cav., is to report to his regimental commander for duty at Camp Overton, Minn.

danao, upon the arrival of the 14th Cavalry at that station. (Sept. 22, D. Phil.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. M. WALLACE.

Capt. Julian R. Lindsey, 15th Cav., will report in person to the commanding general, Department of the East, for duty, and will join his troop upon his arrival in that Department. (Nov. 7, W.D.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. W. F. RANDOLPH, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

The following promotions of officers of the Artillery Corps are announced:

Anthony W. Vodge, from lieutenant colonel, to colonel, rank Nov. 1, 1903; Robert H. Patterson, from major to lieutenant colonel, rank Nov. 1, 1903; Hamilton Rowan, from captain to major, rank Nov. 1, 1903; Conrad H. Lanza, from 1st lieutenant to captain, rank Nov. 1, 1903. (Nov. 6, W.D.)

Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. George Deiss, A.C., to take effect upon his being relieved from recruiting duty. (Nov. 6, W.D.)

Sergeant Major Philip E. Canton, junior grade, A.C., appointed Nov. 4, 1903, from 1st sergeant, 101st Co., C.A., Fort Totten, N.Y., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, to relieve Sergeant Major Otto Dreets, senior grade, A.C., who will proceed to Fort Moultrie, S.C., for duty. (Nov. 6, W.D.)

Sergeant Major Hubert H. Williamson, junior grade, A.C., appointed Nov. 4, 1903, from 1st sergeant, 36th Co., C.A., Fort Moultrie, will proceed to Fort Flagler, Wash., for duty. (Nov. 6, W.D.)

The following transfers are made in the Coast Artillery: Capt. Morris K. Barroll, from the 40th Co., to the 2d Co.; Capt. Marcellus G. Spinks, from the unassigned list to the 40th Co. He will report in person to which he is transferred; 1st Lieut. Solomon Avery, Jr., from the 103d Co., to the unassigned list. He will report in person to the C.O., Artillery District of Baltimore, for duty on his staff. (Nov. 6, W.D.)

First Lieut. Hugh J. R. McElgin, A.C., (now attached to the 40th Co., C.A.), is assigned to the 103d Co., C.A. (Nov. 6, W.D.)

Leave for two months is granted Capt. Adelbert Cronkite, A.C., Fort Douglas, Utah. (Oct. 29, D. Colo.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Nov. 1, 1903, with permission to apply for an extension of one month is granted 1st Lieut. Daniel W. Hand, A.C. (Oct. 31, D.M.)

Capt. LeRoy S. Lyon, A.C., Submarine Mine Officer, Artillery District of Pensacola, will proceed to Fort Morgan, Ala., for the purpose of supervising instruction in the use of submarine mine equipment at that post from Nov. 15 to Dec. 15, 1903, and on completion of the instruction will return to his proper station—Fort Barrancas. (Nov. 6, D.E.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Dec. 1, 1903, is granted 2d Lieut. Malcolm P. Andrus, A.C. (Nov. 6, D.E.)

The following transfers are made in the Artillery Corps: Capt. James M. Williams, from the 74th Co., C.A., to the unassigned list. He will report in person to the C.O., Artillery District of Boston, at Fort Warren, Massachusetts, for staff duty. Capt. William W. Hamilton, from the 96th Co., C.A., to the 74th Co., C.A. He will join the company to which he is transferred. Capt. Joseph Wheeler, Jr., from the unassigned list to the 96th Co., C.A. Second Lieut. James E. Wilson, from the unassigned list to the 77th Co., C.A. He will join the company to which he is transferred. Second Lieut. Richard J. McKenney, from the 77th Co., C.A., to the unassigned list. (Nov. 9, W.D.)

The following promotions of officers of the Artillery Corps are announced: Arthur L. Fuller, from 2d lieutenant to 1st lieutenant, rank Aug. 2, 1903; Francis H. Lomax, from 2d lieutenant to 1st lieutenant, rank Sept. 20, 1903; William H. Burt, from 2d lieutenant to 1st lieutenant, rank Nov. 1, 1903. (Nov. 9, W.D.)

Leave until Aug. 1, 1904, on account of sickness, with permission to leave the United States is granted Cadet Paul H. Clark, 2d Class, U.S.M.A. (Nov. 9, W.D.)

Capt. Henry W. Butler, A.C., Submarine Mine Officer, Artillery District of Key West, will proceed to Fort Dade, Fla., for the purpose of supervising instruction in the use of submarine mine equipment at that post during the current month, and then return to his proper station—Key West Barracks. (Nov. 9, D.E.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Tilman Campbell, A.C., to take effect about Nov. 10, 1903. (Nov. 5, D.T.)

The following transfers are made in the Artillery Corps: 1st Lieut. John W. Gulick, from the 107th Co., C.A., to the unassigned list. He will report in person to the commanding officer, Artillery District of Portland, for staff duty. First Lieut. Leroy T. Hillman, from the unassigned list to the 107th Co., C.A. He will join the company to which he is transferred. (Nov. 10, W.D.)

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. Herman C. Schumm, A.C., to take effect when he is relieved from duty at Fort Adams. (Nov. 10, W.D.)

Capt. George F. Landers, A.C., from duty at the School of Submarine Defense and from the command of the 54th Co., C.A. He is transferred from that company to the unassigned list and available for staff duty or other duty until further orders. (Nov. 10, W.D.)

Capt. Richmond P. Davis, A.C., is transferred from the 38th Co., C.A., to the 54th Co., C.A., and upon his relief from duty at the U.S.M.A., West Point, N.Y. (Dec. 31, 1903), will join the company to which he is transferred and report in person to the commandant of the School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, N.Y., for duty as an instructor. (Nov. 10, W.D.)

Major Medore Crawford, A.C., will proceed to Washington Barracks, D.C., U.S. General Hospital, for treatment. (Nov. 11, W.D.)

INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. W. T. DUGGAN.

G.O. 82, NOV. 6, 1ST INFANTRY, FORT WAYNE. The following letter from the commandant, General Service and Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., is published for the information of all concerned:

General Service and Staff College.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Aug. 17, 1903.

The commanding officer, 1st Infantry, U.S.A., Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich.

Sir: In compliance with the provisions of par. 47, G.O. No. 38, A.G.O., series of 1902, I have the honor to inform you that the following named officer of your regiment was on July 23, 1903, graduated from this College in the distinguished class, viz:

First Lieut. E. Alexis Jeunet. Lieutenant Jeunet was graduated No. 5 in a class of 88, having received a total mark of 73.74 out of a maximum of 800, or 92.34 per cent. He is an honor graduate, and was by the Staff found especially proficient in military topography, field fortification, field engineering, and was recommended for duty as assistant instructor, department of tactics, General Service and Staff College, aide-de-camp, detail with National Guard, military attaché, assistant instructor, Department of Engineering, General Service and Staff College, course at War College, acting engineer officer at post, topographical officer in marches, explorations, and expeditions, duty in Bureau of Information, War Department, college detail as instructor in topography and field engineering, professor of military science and tactics at College.

Very respectfully,

H. WYGANT, Lieut. Col., 6th Inf., Comdt.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Harold L. Jackson, 1st Inf., to take effect from the date he is relieved from recruiting duty. (Nov. 10, W.D.)

2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

Leave for twenty days is granted Major Nat P. Plister, 2d Inf., to take effect upon his being relieved from recruiting duty. (Nov. 9, W.D.)

Leave for three months is granted Major Edward H. Browne, 2d Inf., to take effect from the date he is relieved from recruiting duty. (Nov. 7, W.D.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. H. L. HASKELL.

First Lieut. Robert I. Rees, adjutant, 2d Battalion, 3d Inf., now at Fort Thomas, Ky., will join his proper station at Columbus Barracks, Ohio. (Oct. 26, D.L.)

First Sergt. Gratien A. Vinger, Co. G, 3d Inf., now at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, will be sent to Fort Thomas, Ky., with a view to appointment as regimental commissary sergeant. (Oct. 26, D.L.)

First Sergt. Edwin B. Snyder, Co. C, 3d Inf., West Point, Ky., will be sent to Fort Thomas, Ky., with a view to his immediate appointment as battalion sergeant major. (Oct. 30, D.L.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. DUNCAN.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of fifteen days, to take effect Nov. 1, 1903, is granted Capt. Frank C. Bolles, 6th Inf., Fort Crook, Neb. (Oct. 24, D.M.)

Leave for fifteen days, with permission to apply for an extension of fifteen days, to take effect at the close of the fall maneuvers at Fort Riley, is granted 1st Lieut. James B. Kemper, battalion adjutant, 6th Inf., Fort Leavenworth. (Oct. 30, D.M.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. H. NOBLE.

Leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Capt. Henry E. Eames, 10th Inf. (Nov. 7, W.D.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. L. MYER.

The sick leave granted 2d Lieut. Melville H. Fecheimer, 11th Inf., is extended two months. (Nov. 6, W.D.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. BUBB.

First Lieut. Rhee Jackson, battalion adjutant, 12th Inf., from duty at Fort Douglas, Utah, and will proceed on or about Nov. 15, 1903, to join his proper station, Fort Bliss, Texas. (Nov. 7, W.D.)

Leave for twenty-three days is granted 1st Lieut. Rhee Jackson, 12th Inf. (Nov. 7, W.D.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. C. MARKLEY.

The leave heretofore granted Capt. Ulysses M. McAlexander, adjutant, 13th Inf., is extended five days. (Nov. 11, W.D.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. D. PRICE.

Leave for twenty days is granted Capt. Charles L. Beckurts, 16th Inf. (Nov. 9, W.D.)

Leave for nine days, to take effect about Nov. 14, 1903, is granted Capt. Thomas M. Moody, C.S., 16th Inf. (Nov. 10, D.E.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. B. HALL.

First Lieut. John L. Jordan, 18th Inf., having been returned to duty from sick in Base Hospital, will proceed to Camp Downes, Ormoc, Leyte, for duty. (Sept. 17, D.V.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. S. McCASKEY.

Leave for fourteen days, to take effect on or about Nov. 1, 1903, is granted 1st Lieut. Hunter Kinzie, 20th Inf., Columbus Barracks, Ohio. (Oct. 27, D.L.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Nov. 1, 1903, is granted 1st Lieut. Josiah C. Minus, 20th Inf., Fort Sheridan, Ill., with the understanding that he join his regiment in San Francisco, and embark with its for the Philippine Islands. (Oct. 26, D.L.)

Leave for twenty days, to take effect on or about Nov. 7, 1903, is granted Capt. Charles C. Smith, 20th Inf., Fort Sheridan. (Oct. 26, D.L.)

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. Henry M. Bankhead, 20th Inf., is still further extended fourteen days. (Nov. 6, W.D.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. W. JAMES.

Leave for four months, to take effect on or about Dec. 15, 1903, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Capt. Marcus D. Cronin, 25th Inf. (Nov. 11, W.D.)

Leave for four months is granted Lieut. Col. Hobart K. Bailey, 25th Inf. (Nov. 10, W.D.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. WILLIAMS.

Leave for two months is granted Lieut. Col. George A. Cornish, 26th Inf., with permission to apply to the Adjutant General of the Army for an extension of two months. (Nov. 4, D.T.)

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. Thomas M. Hunter, 26th Inf., is still further extended one month. (Nov. 11, W.D.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. R. WHITALL.

Capt. Thomas W. Griffith, 27th Inf., having reported, is assigned to duty and station at Fort Sheridan, Ill., pending the arrival of his regiment in this Department. (Oct. 27, D.L.)

Capt. Mathew E. Saville, 27th Inf., having reported is assigned to duty and station at Fort Sheridan, Ill., pending the arrival of his regiment in this Department. (Oct. 28, D.L.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. J. SWEET.

First Lieut. L. D. Gasser, 28th Inf., from sick in hospital in Manila to Iligan, Mindanao. (Sept. 21, D. Phil.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. J. O'CONNELL.

Capt. Frederick E. Shaw, 30th Inf., having reported, is assigned to station at Fort Crook, Neb. (Oct. 24, D.M.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are announced: Capt. William H. W. James (promoted from lieutenant colonel, 25th Inf.), to the 25th Infantry, to date from Oct. 31, 1903, vice Rodman, retired from active service; Lieut. Col. Hobart K. Bailey (promoted from major of infantry, detailed as inspector general), to the 25th Infantry, to date from Oct. 31, 1903, vice James, promoted. Lieutenant Colonel Bailey is relieved from duty in the office of the Inspector General of the Army, in Washington, and will report by telegraph to the commanding general, Department of the Missouri, for assignment to a station, and will join the same. (Nov. 6, W.D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of: Major Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, First Assistant Chief of Staff; Brig. Gen. George L. Gillespie, Chief of Engineers; Major George W. Goethals, General Staff; Major George F. E. Harrison, A.C., is appointed to proceed to Guantanamo Bay and Bahia Honda, Cuba, and such other points as may be necessary to carry out the verbal instructions of the Chief of Staff. (Nov. 6, W.D.)

MILITARY ACADEMY.

The resignation of Cadet William C. McCaskill, 4th Class, U.S.M.A., is accepted, to take effect Dec. 10, 1903. (Nov. 10, W.D.)

GENERAL COURTS-MARTIAL.

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Fort Snelling, Minn., the 9th of November, 1903. Detail for the court: Lieut. Col. Cornelius Gardener, Capt. Ralph H. Van Deman, Thomas F. Dwyer, Colwyn E. Hampton, Cromwell Stacey, 1st Lieut. Archibald I. Harrison, Marlon M. Weeks,

George S. Tiffany, Glenard McLaughlin, 2d Lieut. George C. Mullen, Harry L. Jordan, Ben F. Hastings, Homer N. Preston, 2d Inf., and 1st Lieut. James M. Love, Jr., 21st Inf., judge advocate. (Nov. 4, D.D.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men will be placed upon the retired list: Cook Frank Lewis, Troop K, 9th Cav.; Mechanic James Campbell, 2d Co., C.A. (Nov. 11, W.D.)

VARIOUS ORDERS.

Troop K, 4th Cav., and Co. C, 3d Inf., are relieved from duty at West Point, Ky., to take effect on or about Nov. 5, 1903, and will return to stations at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and Fort Thomas, Ky., respectively. (Oct. 31, D.L.)

U.S. ARMY TRANSPORTS IN COMMISSION.

BURNSIDE—Arrived at Seattle Oct. 21.
DIX—Sailed from Seattle Oct. 21 for Manila.
INGALLS—At Manila.
KILPATRICK—Arrived at New York Oct. 28. To sail for Manila via Suez Canal about Dec. 15 with a portion of 2d Cavalry.
LISCUM—At Manila permanently.
LOGAN—Sailed from Manila Oct. 15 for San Francisco with headquarters and ten troops of 15th Cavalry.
SEWARD—At Manila.
SHERIDAN—Sailed from San Francisco Oct. 31 for Manila with 2d Infantry.
SHERMAN—Arrived at Manila Oct. 28.
SUMNER—Sailed from Manila Sept. 17 for New York with 2d Battalion, 5th Infantry.
THOMAS—Arrived at San Francisco Nov. 11.
WRIGHT—At Manila.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Nov. 10, 1903.

All interests aside from duty center in football. Both among the officers and the men. On Nov. 7 the post team went to Baltimore to play the Walbrook Athletic Association, but found a team largely made up of Johns Hopkins men, and the post team lost the game, 16 to 5. Our team was outclassed and would not have scored but for a goal kicked from the 37 yards down the field by Sergt. Tony Monroe. The two teams will meet again on Thanksgiving Day at the Soldiers' Home field at Hampton. The officers' team is out regularly, and on Monday had a practice game with a team from the U.S. S. Hartford. The sailors knew the game, and when it was over Dr. Hansell had a game-knee. Lieutenant Wilson a black eye, Lieutenant Bryson a broken nose and Lieutenant Steger had to have wind pumped back into him. There were some beautiful scrimmages, and things were lively whenever the ball was in play. On next Saturday the officers' team goes to Norfolk to play the Athletic Association.

Col. John P. Story, A.C., the post commander, and Major Erasmus M. Weaver, A.C., were absent this week on an official visit to Fort Myer. Capt. S. E. Allen, A.C., and Capt. E. H. Catlin, A.C., are at the post undergoing examination for promotion. Major Ogden Rafferty, surgeon, U.S.A., has reported, relieving Major R. W. Johnson, who goes to St. Louis for duty at the World's Fair. Major G. N. Whistler, A.C., and J. A. Lundeen were about the post on Sunday. They are members of a board that is to make some tests very shortly. Mr. Barry, a cadet at V.M.I., is on furlough, visiting his father, Chaplain Thomas W. Barry.

Brig. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, U.S.A., delivered a rousing lecture in Hampton on Wednesday night, having for his subject "The Jamestown Tri-Centennial." Many went over from the post to hear him. He is immensely popular. Capt. Albert Ross, U.S.N., commanding U.S.S. Buffalo, delivered a lecture in the ball room of the Chamberlain on Nov. 10 on the subject "The Training Service of the United States." The lecture was illustrated by photographic views and was very interesting.

Lieut. Francis H. Lincoln, A.C., is on a week's leave in Philadelphia. Lieut. Robert K. Spiller, 26th Inf., now on a three months' sick leave from his regiment in the Philippines, was the guest on Monday of Lieut. and Mrs. Stopford.

The management of the Chamberlain has inaugurated a series of evening teas that is vastly pleasing to the ladies of the post. Manager Adams is making the hotel very popular with both Army and Navy, and his generous efforts toward furnishing entertainment and amusement for the post is much appreciated.

Capt. Edward B. Ives, Signal Corps, was down from Washington on a tour of inspection. Admirals Ripbee and Wise, U.S.N., have both been on the post this week, also Capt. Adolph Marx, U.S.N. Lieut. E. R. Tilton, A.C., has been in Norfolk most of the week as a witness before the federal court.

The post officers' school has taken up the study of storage batteries.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Nov. 9, 1903.

Mrs. Alvord Van Patten Anderson came Wednesday from Washington to spend several days with friends. She will leave this week to join her husband, Captain Anderson, who is in Montana. Major Macomb, who has been the guest of Col. and Mrs. Duncan, left Thursday for Washington.

Colonel Raspopoff, of the Russian army, who attended the maneuvers at Fort Riley, was the guest Sunday and Monday of General Bell, returning with him from Fort Riley. Colonel Raspopoff left Monday evening for Washington, where he is stationed as Russian attaché. Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry was a visitor at the post Sunday and the guest of General Bell. He has returned to his station at Governors Island, N.Y. Brig. Gen. J. B. Babcock and wife are guests of their son, Lieut. Conrad B. Babcock, 3d Cav., who is attending the General Service and Staff College.

The new buildings, which have been completed, will not be occupied by the 6th Infantry until sidewalks can be put down so as to keep the buildings as clean as possible.

Fifty-one prisoners are to be released from the federal prison this month, among them being former Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, who is to be released on Nov. 28.

The members of the 16th Battery are making preparations for a big smoker to be given Thanksgiving Day in the basement of the barracks, where a platform has been erected for the purpose of giving entertainments on that day.

The 6th Infantry band was out Tuesday morning at guard mount for the first time in a month. All members of the band and those going on guard were wearing the blue uniform and white gloves, which had a very attractive appearance.

Lieut. C. S. Haight, who was in charge of the information bureau at West Point and Fort Riley, stopped over at the post for a day to visit the many friends made during his stay here as a student officer of the General Service and Staff College, and a graduate of the class of '92.

Mrs. Omar Abernathy, of the city, gave a large reception on Friday afternoon, Nov. 6. Among those in attendance from the post were Mrs. Bell, Mrs. McCormick, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. McClaughry, Miss McClaughry and Mrs. Webster, of Fort Sheridan.

BLACK, STARR & FROST

SUCCESSORS TO

BALL, BLACK & CO.**JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS**438 FIFTH AVENUE, COR. 39th ST.

NEW YORK.

**J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,**

No. 21 Broad Street, New York.

Issue Letters of Credit to Travelers, Payable in Any Part of the World.
Draw Bills of Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers of Money on Europe and California. Buy and Sell Investment Securities

HENRY CLEWS, JAMES B. CLEWS, JOHN H. CLEWS
Member N. Y. Stock Exchange. Member N. Y. Stock Exchange
C. F. HOLZNERBER, Member New York Stock Exchange.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.

BANKERS, 11, 13, 15 and 17 BROAD ST., N. Y.

Orders executed for investment or on margin, 3% interest allowed on deposits, subject to Check. Financial Agents for Corporations and investors. Government and other High-Grade Bonds bought and sold.

F. W. DEVOE & C. T. RAYNOLDS CO.ARTISTS' MATERIALS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Catalogues of our various departments on request.
NEW YORK—101 Fulton St. CHICAGO—176 Randolph St.

MONEYS ADVANCED ON ALLOTMENTS

To Army and Navy Officers by

J. BOAS, Banker and Broker, 320 Montgomery St. San Francisco, Cal.**RETIRED CAPITALIST.**

Will advance on short notice financial accommodations to Army and Navy officers, retired or in active service. Confidential, Equitable Finance Co., 277 Broadway, N. Y.

SECOND LIEUT. OF INFANTRY DESIRES TRANSFER to Infantry regiment station in U. S., or under orders for U. S. Regiment has about a year and one-half more to serve in P. I. Address Transfer, care Army and Navy Journal, N. Y. city.

FIRST LIEUTENANT OF ARTILLERY, commissioned Sept. 23, 1901, with desirable station near large city, wishes to transfer with FIRST LIEUTENANT OF INFANTRY. Address Artillery, care of Army and Navy Journal, N. Y. City.

COACHING FOR THE ARMY, THE MARINE CORPS, THE U. S. ACADEMIES AND COLLEGE. W. PATTERSON ATKINSON, 19 Fairfield St., Montclair, N. J.

FIRST LIEUTENANT OF INFANTRY, February 2, 1901, home station, desires transfer to Cavalry, foreign or home service. Address Subaltern, Army & Navy Journal, N. Y.

George A. & William B. King,**ATTORNEYS AT LAW**

No. 728 17th Street, Washington, D. C.

Special Attention to Cases before the Court of Claims.

**LOANS TO ARMY AND NAVY
OFFICERS EXCLUSIVELY****SECURITY LOAN AND TRUST CO.,**

21 Stockton Street, San Francisco, Ca. 1

"Army and Navy Preparatory School."

Prepares young men for admission to the United States Military Academy, the United States Naval Academy, all the Principal Colleges and Universities and for direct Commissions in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps. For further information address E. Swavely, Headmaster, 1347 Roanoke Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

**SANDFORD & SANDFORD, MERCHANT TAILORS
AND IMPORTERS.**
176 FIFTH AVENUE, Bet. 22d & 23d Sts., NEW YORK.

The KEELEY CURE For Drunkenness, Morphine, Opium, Cocaine and other Drug Using.
Twenty-five years established. All correspondence confidential.
Send for Service Testimonials
BRIGHT, ILLINOIS.

JACOB REED'S SONS.

Founded 1824 By Jacob Reed.

Nearly 80 years of successful Uniform tailoring quality us as experts in making

Army Uniforms

We are well equipped to supply everything required by the new regulation and show a large range of cloths for making

**Service Coats,
Trousers and
Overcoats,**

which may also be had from waterproofed cloths if desired.
WATERPROOF RAIN COATS A SPECIALTY.

Price lists, samples and self-measuring blanks sent on application.

JACOB REED'S SONS.

Chestnut Street West of Broad,

PHILADELPHIA.

H. V. KEEP SHIRT COMPANY.

Our new price list and description of shirts will be sent on request.

1147 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.**Financial
Accommodations**

on short notice to Army and Navy Officers, active or retired, at home or abroad. Call or write for full particulars

Louis Silverman

BANKER

Established 1882

140 Nassau Street, New York City.

**R. C. SHELDON,**

258 Broadway,

New York City.

Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States

MEMBER A. S. M. E. ASSOCIATE A. I. E. E.

JAMES HAMILTON

Lieut., U. S. Army, Retired.

M. E. (Cornell.)

LL. B. (N. Y.)

Counsellor at Law

Loan and Trust Building, Cor. 9th and F St., N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Special Agent for Mass. Mutual Life Ins. Co.

JEROME SACCONE, Ltd.**Wine and Spirit Merchants****to the Army and Navy**

and

Importers of**Havana and Manila Cigars****at Gibraltar****and Portsmouth, England.**

Telegraphic Addresses: { Saccone, Gibraltar.
{ Saccone, Portsmouth.

**Better Be Wise****WINTER SERVICE UNIFORMS AND OVERCOATS**

Hundreds of officers will require them; Manufacturers able to produce goods up to Army officer's standards are few.

ARMSTRONG IS THE ONLY ONE IN THE WEST.

The rush will be very great, there may be scarcity of goods, it takes from two to three months to import cloths.

Why not be on the safe side? Order now to be delivered in the Fall. Send for Folder No. 3

A WORD TO THE WISE, YOU KNOW

Officers in the Philippines Write Us Armstrong Summer Service Uniforms are just the thing for that country.

Armstrong CAPS are the lightest and handsomest made.

Have you our new catalogue No. 13?

E. A. ARMSTRONG MFG. CO.

300-304 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

(ESTABLISHED 1879.)

Cable Address: Armynavy, New York.

Entered at the New York P. O. as Second Class Matter

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1903.

HAPPENINGS ON THE ISTHMUS.

Viewed apart from its theatrical environment and considered in the cold light of fact and reason, the new situation which has developed on the Isthmus of Panama is perfectly clear and simple. In spite of its professed ability and readiness to suppress a revolution in the State of Panama, which has raged for months with increasingly disastrous results to all interests, both domestic and foreign, the Republic of Colombia has been disrupted by the act of one of its own members. The State of Panama has seceded and proclaimed itself an independent republic. The new government thus established has been recognized by the United States. As a logical sequence of that recognition, the Republic of Panama has received a guaranty that its sovereignty shall be protected by the United States, and that guaranty has been supplemented with a definite notification to the Republic of Colombia that it will not be permitted to land troops in Panama for the suppression of the new government. To insure the maintenance in good faith of the protection thus pledged to the Republic of Panama, the United States has assembled an adequate naval force in Central American waters. The Colombian troops have departed from Colon and Panama. Tranquility prevails throughout the seceded State, except where it is disturbed by demonstrations of rejoicing over the dawn of independence and of stable government. The revolution has succeeded. The map of Central America has been changed almost in a day. Virtually without bloodshed, certainly without any contest worthy of the name of battle, a new star has been added to the galaxy of American republics.

Such, briefly stated, are the formative events of the last two weeks on the isthmus. It is contended in some quarters, however, that the United States in dealing with these events has been guilty of bad faith, if not of an actual breach of international obligations. The advocates of this view contend that under the Treaty of 1846 we are pledged to uphold the sovereignty of Colombia over the territory embraced in the seceded State, and that in recognizing the Republic of Panama, as well as in forbidding Colombia to land troops in Panama to suppress the new government, we are acting in violation of treaty agreements. The narrowness of this view is easily shown. The Treaty of 1846 binding the United States to maintain open transit across the isthmus was entered into not so much for the benefit of Colombia as to insure adequate protection for European commerce and to safeguard the colossal American enterprise which had taken form in the Panama Railroad. By agreeing that the United States, at its discretion, might land troops in order to maintain uninterrupted traffic across the isthmus, Colombia tacitly admitted her probable inability to maintain open transit with her own resources. Her inability in that respect is sufficiently shown by the fact that since the treaty was ratified there have been five revolutions in Colombia, nearly every one of which has required the United States to land troops on the isthmus—not to uphold the authority of the government at Bogota, but simply to fulfill our pledge to other nations that transit across the isthmus should not be interrupted by factional conflicts among the States of the Colombian Federation. In every instance our troops, after performing the simple, specific duties required of them, have quietly withdrawn without interfering in the estimation of a hair in the political affairs of the contending factions. Our higher obligations under the Treaty of 1846 are to nations other than Colombia—to England, France, Germany and Italy, whom we properly forbid to interfere on the isthmus, but to whom we

morally pledge the right of uninterrupted traffic for their commerce across the isthmus. But if there has been any violation of the treaty either by the United States or Colombia, it has been by Colombia herself, whose troops have more than once threatened to engage in warlike operations along the railway route on which we are obligated to preserve peace and order. Those threats, together with her declared purpose of landing military expeditions at Colon and Panama to suppress the revolution, amount to a technical as well as a moral repudiation of the treaty. The question which confronted the United States, therefore, was whether it should be bound by a pledge to Colombia, which Colombia herself had vitiated, or by its larger and more momentous obligations to other nations whose commercial rights on the isthmus we have guaranteed to protect. Could we have withdrawn that protection and then consistently opposed European intervention to maintain free transit across the isthmus? Could we have assented to such intervention without vitiating the whole spirit and principle of the Monroe Doctrine?

Of course the policy we have adopted has encountered, and for a time will continue to encounter more or less opposition. But from where, and from whom? Not from any of the established governments of Central or South America. They all know that the construction of an isthmian canal is not only desirable but inevitable. They know that the rejection of the Panama Canal Treaty by the Colombian Congress was not the primary but only a contributory cause of the Panama revolt against the impotent and irresponsible government at Bogota. The creation of the new republic seems virtually to insure the construction of the canal, and that mighty enterprise, executed and controlled by the United States, will introduce influences into the affected territory which neighboring countries will speedily recognize as permanent forces for peace, stability and progress. Nor is there any manifest opposition to our new policy on the part of the European nations. England frankly concedes its wisdom and justice. France is similarly disposed and so is Italy, while Germany, spurning the tempting but illusive offer of sites for naval coaling stations on both shores of the isthmus in return for intervention in behalf of Colombia, sagaciously concludes that it is none of her affair. In a word, the opposition to this great forward step of American statesmanship for the promotion of the world's commerce and the safeguarding of international peace, is confined almost entirely to our own country. It comes partly from patriotic but supersensitive citizens who appear to believe that the National honor required the United States to continue to be bound by a treaty which Colombia had already violated, partly from relatively the same politicians who, after berating the Government for refusing to recognize a purely fictitious republic in the Philippines, now denounce it for recognizing a very real republic in Panama, and partly from a still more numerous class of upright Americans who as yet fail to see that in this whole affair on the isthmus the first concern has been for our broader obligations to the peace and welfare of the world at large. Events and conditions which could not be ignored have compelled us to act, and for the righteousness of its acts the Government may confidently appeal to the judgment of mankind.

One fact of extreme significance in connection with the new order of things on the isthmus is that the tranquility which has attended it is due altogether to the United States Navy. The presence of our fleet in Central American waters has insured the amplest protection for the lives and property of all foreigners; their consuls have expressed to ours their earnest appreciation of the safety thus afforded, and this experience has served as an example of the security which foreign residents may rightfully expect under a new government enjoying the sympathy and protection of the United States. To what extent violence and bloodshed might have occurred but for the presence of our warships at Colon and Panama can only be conjectured, but that there would have been serious disorder in the absence of those vessels is morally certain. The alertness of the officers of those vessels, together with the readiness and efficiency of their ships and crews have won for the Navy the topmost honors of the whole achievement on the isthmus. The record is a proud one and it should specially commend the Service to generous consideration at the hands of the new Congress.

FORT RILEY MANEUVERS.

An officer who attended the recent maneuvers at Fort Riley, Kansas, participated in by Regular and Volunteer troops, was agreeably surprised at the behavior of the National Guard troops generally, and the eagerness with which they performed their various duties. "On some occasions," he said, "the men had to get out of their tents as early as 4 a. m., in order to be in position at some remote part of the drill ground to take part in the maneuvers. This also meant a march of perhaps five or six miles or more before the evolutions began, and to realize the vast area of the drill grounds, a person must be present on them."

"Many of the shoes, it was noticed, worn by the men were too light and unsuitable; a good, strong shoe is necessary. The men received a valuable object lesson from the Regulars, and the Guardsmen were doubtless surprised to see the matter of fact way the Regulars took everything coming without flinching."

"If it was rainy or hot they made the best of it with-

out any general remark such as its d— wet, or d— cold. In the morning early overcoats were a blessing, while sometimes in the middle of the day the men would be roasting."

"The National Guard from one particular State I saw, and really the only one deserving of severe criticism, was from the South. They were very crude, to say the least, but they imagined of course that they were the biggest kind of guns. They had little knowledge of discipline or anything connected with soldiering. Why, it took about 37 of them to erect one tent, and the captain of the company was driving pegs with an ax. Some others erected a cook shack right alongside of a lot of hay, and when the fire was lit, almost a bale of hay of course caught fire."

"Now some Army officers who have only had intercourse with such crude specimens of State soldiery, and have not seen the finely drilled and disciplined guard from a number of other States, can hardly be blamed for having a poor opinion of the Militia. It was really a relief to many officers to see the well drilled troops from other States, and to realize that the State troops were not all of the same stripe."

"As the uniforms are now practically all alike—there should be an easily recognized insignia on the coat collar of every officer and man, showing the State he belongs to. Men and even officers of the National Guard have been frequently open to criticism for some failure to observe regulation or lapse in deportment, and as far as dress is concerned at a quick glance they could not be distinguished from Regulars. This is unfair to the Regulars and also unfair to the Guard of other States. Wrong doers as well as those who might be mistaken for soldiers should be easily distinguished as to the organization they belong to."

The Rochester Democrat questions our statement that the mere ordering of troops to a given point does not amount to a proclamation of martial law and refers us to some decision by a Pennsylvania court, which it thinks proves the contrary. We can find no such decision in the Pennsylvania reports and no decision by any court, applying to a given condition of things, can establish a general rule. The question as to whether martial law exists or is operative depends upon the state of facts in each particular case. The law governing the militia of the State of Colorado, to which the remarks criticised by the Democrat were applied, is found in an act of the Colorado Legislature approved April 13, 1897. This act, Article VII., provides as follows: "Sec. 2. When an invasion of or insurrection in the State is made or threatened the Governor shall order the National Guard to repel or suppress the same; provided, that when the emergency is great and time will not admit of communication with the Governor the commanding officer of any portion of the National Guard stationed at the scene of trouble may assemble his command and after taking steps to notify the Governor in the most speedy manner possible, aid the civil officers in repelling invasion or suppressing insurrection. Sec. 3. When there is in any town, city or county a tumult, riot, mob or body of men, acting together by force with attempt to commit a felony, or to offer violence to persons or property, or by force and violence to break and resist the laws of the State, or when such tumult, riot or mob is threatened and the fact is made to appear to the Governor, the Sheriff of the county, or the Mayor of the city or town, the Governor may issue his order, or such Sheriff or Mayor may issue a call directed to any commanding officer of any portion of the National Guard within the limits of their jurisdiction, directing him to order his command to appear at a time and place designated, to aid the civil authority to suppress such violence and to support the law."

In our judgment the enthusiastic advocates of the new militia system, who in their zeal are overstating the practical results of the law, are doing serious injury to the Regular Army and to sound methods of military administration. In an article on the new militia law in the last number of the Journal of the Military Service Institution Major Lydecker, of the New York 7th Regiment, says: "If what Colonel Parker says in his article on this law, in the North American Review of August, 1903, is true, it will be a most valuable consummation to have the militia a subordinate part of the U.S. Army. On the score of economy 150,000 well-trained soldiers, at \$10 apiece, are far ahead of 70,000 soldiers costing \$500 apiece. Why should the National Government pay, clothe, feed, house and care for men, if it can have them free of that expense, always ready to take the field without it? The argument answers itself." This is the argument that has cursed this country with an insufficient military force from the days of Washington until now, and against which the Father of his Country consistently protested. Why should officers of the Regular Army give it encouragement? The private reports we receive concerning the militia in encampment at West Point and Fort Riley dispose us to believe that there is a disposition at the War Office to deal too leniently with militia deficiencies. It is proper enough to encourage the militia and to compliment them when they do good work, but their deficiencies should be subjected to drastic criticism, and above all the country should not be deluded with the idea that they can be made in any sense a substitute for soldiers trained by daily and hourly devotion to the exacting duties of the

military profession. Sensible officers of the National Guard, like Major Lydecker, who have accomplished the utmost possible result in training for soldiers men whose lives are devoted to other pursuits, do not cherish any delusions on this subject. As, for example, Major General Roe, a graduate of the Military Academy, who commands one of the finest divisions of State troops in the country.

The childish petulance into which our Canadian neighbors were provoked by the award of the Alaska Boundary Commission is leading them into some exceedingly ungraceful performances. Within a week, for example, the exhibition of the Stars and Stripes in respectable theaters in Ottawa, Montreal and Vancouver has been received with angry demonstrations of hisses and groans. Why? Not because of any real hostility to the flag, but simply because the Lord Chief Justice of England has declared that it is entitled to fly over Alaskan territory which Canada has arrogantly and unjustly claimed as her own. That's all. On the other hand, many cool-headed Canadians are seriously discussing the advisability of seceding from the Empire. The president of the Canadian Club of Toronto, Mr. W. A. P. Parker, an eminent lawyer, at the annual meeting of the club on the evening of November 10 made an address warning his hearers that Canada was on the threshold of momentous events and that many of his associates would see the first step taken in a movement leading perhaps to separation and independence. This sentiment, which is receiving wider and wider expression throughout the Dominion, is particularly curious in the light of the widespread Canadian resentment toward the United States on account of the boundary decision. Suppose Canada should attempt to withdraw from the Empire—naturally and logically her first and strongest appeal for sympathy, if not for support of a more substantial character, should be addressed to the United States. But how she could expect such favors if she is to continue her peevish, fault-finding policy toward this country is past human comprehension. A Canadian republic created in opposition to British arms and without the moral support of the United States is a project so fantastic that none but the slightest of Canadian dreamers will consider it possible. The only sure thing about Canada just now is that she is drifting and that she herself doesn't know "where she is at."

The Navy is destined to play an important part in the West Indies this winter, and the most careful plans have been prepared by the General Board looking to the possibility of a recurrence of the Venezuelan episode. There is little likelihood of this, however, though the probability is strong that Venezuela will cause further trouble this winter. Naval officers do not expect any difficulty between the United States and any European power resulting from the failure of Venezuela to pay her debts, for the reason that the State Department holds that after the various tribunals which have been sitting at Caracas for the purpose of adjudicating the foreign claims against Castro's government have finished their work, we cannot properly interfere with any attempt to collect the awards by force. It would be inconsistent for the United States, which has always been the foremost advocate of arbitration, to do so. But because of the international complications that will follow, the State Department is desirous that there shall be an adequate number of ships on hand to deal with any emergency. It is now learned that the Army officers who were sent to Venezuela, Colombia and the Isthmus on a secret trip of inspection, have brought back to Washington definite information that a most frightful condition of affairs exists in these states. So objectionable is the condition in Venezuela, especially, that the State Department is not disposed to take any action that would have the appearance of supporting Venezuela. On the authority of a European diplomat it may be stated that Germany would prefer to see the United States step in and collect the awards from Venezuela rather than to repeat her bombardment of last winter.

A bill to increase the efficiency of the Army chaplains will be introduced in the Senate in a few days by Senator Scott, a member of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. From the present indications there is every reason to believe that this proposed measure, which will be modelled on the same lines as the bill of last session, will pass Congress. In a general way the bill will provide for the selection of not more than fifteen Army chaplains for promotion to the rank of major. The bill will provide that the selection of these chaplains for promotion shall be made entirely upon the efficiency records of the chaplains, by the Secretary of War upon the recommendation of the General Staff of the Army. This bill has the earnest support of the War Department and of prominent officers in the Army.

Major Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, General Gillespie, Major George W. Goethals and Major George F. E. Harrison, Art. Corps, went to Guantanamo this week for the purpose of formulating a plan for the seacoast defenses of that place. The General Staff of the Army intends to recommend that the property of the United States at Guantanamo be defended by strong land fortifications, manned by Artillery troops of the United States Army.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.

Col. W. P. Hall, Acting Adjutant General, presents this year the report from the Adjutant General's Department of the Army. It shows that the actual strength of the Army and its distribution Oct. 15, 1903, was as follows:

Country.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Hospital Corps.	Total.
United States.....	2,764	39,068	1,856	43,688
Philippine Island.....	843	14,667	836	16,346
Cuba.....	24	695	29	748
Porto Rico.....	8	204	25	237
Hawaiian Islands.....	9	188	13	210
China.....	4	147	5	156
Alaska.....	29	531	43	603
Total.....	3,681	55,500	2,807	61,988

The total number of the losses in the Army during the year ended June 30, 1903, was 29,279, as follows:

Officers:	
Killed in action, died of wounds or diseases, etc.....	25
Resigned, etc.....	42
Retired.....	71
	138

Enlisted men:	
Killed in action, died of wounds or diseases, etc.....	837
Discharged upon expiration of term of service.....	13,276
Discharged for disability, by sentence of court-martial, and by order.....	9,791
Deserted.....	5,034
Retired.....	203
	20,141

Total..... 20,279

Four officers and 36 men were wounded. The appointments to the grade of second lieutenant were as follows:

	Cav.	Art.	Inf.	Total.
Military Academy.....	22	18	43	83
Enlisted men, U.S.A.....	8	4	32	44
Civilians.....	2	1	47	50
Total.....	32	23	122	177

Three of the civilians appointed had served in Volunteer regiments during the Spanish-American War. It is gratifying to know that the complaints against officers for not paying their debts have been reduced from 278 last year to 131 this year. It is estimated that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, 37,765 men will have served more than three years, and 10,173 will have served five years or more; fifty-six will have had thirty years' continuous service, 340 twenty-five years', 994 twenty years, 1,438 fifteen years and 2,096 ten years'. The probable number entitled to discharge will be 21,400. After the movements begun or contemplated, there will be in the Philippines 12,272 enlisted men instead of the 21,433 there Oct. 15, 1902.

A list is given of the men making the highest general average for department teams for rifle or pistol practice. Appreciating the interest in athletic games and sports manifested throughout the Army, the Secretary of War—in order to give a larger scope to military athletics—authorized officers and men, under proper restrictions, to visit different posts in the same or contiguous departments with a view to participating in such contests; the authorized absence not to be considered as leave of absence or furlough, but to be noted on returns in the same manner as absence with permission to hunt. He also desired that in each department a course of systematic instruction in athletic exercises be provided for.

The following recommendations of the Chief of Artillery concerning master gunners are concurred in: 1. That legislation be asked giving to graduates of the master gunner's class \$15 per month in addition to the pay of their grade and length of service. 2. That no company of Coast Artillery shall have more than three master gunners graduated. 3. That the benefit of the certificate of graduation shall be forfeited should the holder be out of the Coast Artillery service for more than three months. 4. That this class of men, at date of retirement, shall be retired with the pay and allowances of their grade inclusive of the additional pay as master gunners.

The receipts from post exchanges were \$1,466,146.70, and the expenses \$1,179,586.90, leaving a profit of \$286,559.80. Last year the receipts of the exchange were \$1,124,542.50. The net value of the exchanges was, June 30, 1903, \$350,769.69; last year \$249,303.92. During the year eighteen were closed, leaving 120.

It is recommended that all officers below the rank of colonel be subjected to examination for promotion. "A sick captain or subaltern may not be seriously missed, but a weak field officer may paralyze the usefulness of a fine regiment." Congress should be asked to give a reasonable increase in the commutation for quarters. The present rate, established nearly a quarter of a century ago, has been rendered inadequate by reason of the steady increase of rentals throughout the country.

There were 18,291 enlistments, 84.2 per cent. of them of native born Americans. Of the applicants 74,258, or about 81 per cent., were rejected, 1,536 of them as aliens and 2,648 as illiterates. In the Hospital Corps there were 172 enlistments and 507 re-enlistments.

Particular attention is invited to the recommendation of Colonel Mills, that provision be made by Congress for the employment of three assistant instructors at the Military Academy in the department of modern languages, to be civilians, natives of the countries where the languages are spoken—two for Spanish and one for French. Women should be employed instead of enlisted men to teach the children at West Point.

The principal part of the Adjutant General's report is devoted to the subject of the Militia. A sifting by inspection shows the total organized strength to be as follows: General Staff, 1,300; Cavalry, 5,090; Artillery, 7,252; Infantry, 100,096; Engineers, 1,074; Signal Corps, 732; Hospital Corps, 238; a total of 116,542 officers and men. Distributed strategically, the number of organized militia within twenty-four hours of New York or Philadelphia is 42,643; of Chicago, 20,197; of Tampa or Mobile on the Gulf of Mexico, or of Charleston on the South Atlantic, within twenty-four hours is 15,623; within thirty-six hours approximately 50,000; the number east of the Mississippi within twelve hours of the Canadian frontier is 30,638; within twenty-four hours is 51,276; within thirty-six hours is 67,392; the number within twenty-four hours of the Mexican frontier is 4,019, and within forty-eight hours, approximately, 50,000.

While few of the States come up to the Army standard

of equipment, which was not surprising or unexpected, it was developed that several failed to come up to their own standard.

Upon the whole, the present condition of the arms and equipments of the organized militia was found to be most satisfactory, and such deficiencies as were discovered can be readily remedied by means of the very liberal appropriations from the last Congress.

About 30 per cent. is a fair estimate of the number of men in each company of militia, who, during the Spanish War, were finally received into the Service of the United States. As the result of the inquiry as to the number of the present militia who could be depended upon, 100,345 of the total 116,542 declared themselves ready to respond to a call from the President, or nearly 90 per cent. It was found that of 1,821 organizations, 1,492 were "sufficiently armed and equipped for active duty in the field, and 329 were not."

In the inspections the fact was developed that while there is opposition in some quarters to the Militia law, it is upon the whole less than was anticipated. That certain radical leaders of the labor unions regard the militia as a menace to their purposes is true; that this enmity extends to any considerable portion of their membership is doubtful. More than 85 per cent. of the National Guard of Connecticut are union labor men and in Western Pennsylvania, where the great majority are enthusiastic members of labor unions, the promptness with which they invariably respond to a call for service from the State authorities, even to the suppression of labor disturbances, is quite remarkable; and as the intent of the Militia law becomes better understood, with perhaps some further legislation, it is believed that a position will be confined to such irreconcilable elements as are not to be satisfied with anything less than the abolition of all agencies that make for the preservation of law and order.

With the exception of Nevada, from which no requisition has been received, the organized militia of all the States, Territories and the District of Columbia is now armed with the United States standard service magazine rifles and carbines complete, as required by the statute.

The State appropriations for the militia are very liberal in the most populous and wealthy States, which realize its importance, and very meagre in other States. It varies between \$2.16 per capita for South Carolina, and \$77.39 for Illinois. Arkansas makes no appropriation. For New York it is \$32.45 per capita; Pennsylvania, \$44.88; Massachusetts, \$57.18; Connecticut, \$50.48; California, \$45.97; Washington, \$49.29. It is very small in the Southern States, Kentucky being the highest with only \$5.55 per capita. In some of the States the authorities have a lively appreciation of their deficiencies and have used their best efforts for improvement.

It is believed that the wisdom of Congress in authorizing the application of a part of the allotment to the expenses of annual encampments has been fully demonstrated by the even partial degree in which the States have availed themselves of the privilege. The number of militia taking part is approximately 1,000 officers and 13,000 men. Twenty-seven States and Territories have availed themselves of the privilege of having officers of the Army attend their encampments. From the reports of the officers detailed it appears that they were everywhere shown every possible courtesy, and afforded every facility for the inspection of the camps and for the instruction of the troops in field exercises, as well as everything pertaining to outdoor work as carried out in the Army.

"Criticisms appear to have been freely made and to have been received in a kindly spirit. The officers of the organized militia are reported as a rule to be earnest, energetic men, who showed great industry while in camp and worked for the improvement of their commands along military lines as they see them; the enlisted men as a whole have more than met expectations; no single case of resistance to authority or of shirking the work for which they were sent into camp is reported; in some of the States the instructing officers call attention to the fact that no single man was even partially under the influence of intoxicating liquors, and that no man appeared before the surgeons suffering from the effects of alcoholic stimulants. It is pointed out that, in consideration of the fact that officers and men of the militia are engaged in civil pursuits and compelled to pursue their callings through long hours and hard labor, independent of their military duties, the deficiencies, which were reasonably to be expected, as a whole seem trivial, so that the observer is compelled to wonder at the amount of time they are willing to devote to these military duties with so very little compensation. The fact is not to be lost sight of that in view of the conditions under which the organized militia of many of the States have to struggle, that discouragements are frequently encountered and opposition to be resisted, the energetic ambition, public spirit and unselfish devotion shown by officers and men in maintaining their organizations is worthy of special commendation and praise."

Up to date only five retired officers have been assigned to duty in connection with the militia, namely: Major Thomas Wilhelm to California, Major Jerauld A. Olmstead to Iowa, Capt. Quincy O'M. Gilmore to New Jersey, Lieut. Col. William H. Clapp to Connecticut, and Major Luther R. Hare to Texas. The governors of fifteen other States, in the order of their organized strength, have been communicated with as to their wishes in the premises, and as rapidly as these shall have been learned, officers will be detailed to the number authorized, viz., twenty.

In most of the States the men had not been thoroughly or even partially instructed in sighting, aiming and position drills, which deficiency precluded the adoption of the proposed system of small-arms firing until such drills had been carried out in the drill room.

If the militia officers are to attend the Service schools additional facilities will be required, and provision must be made for travel allowances and commutation of quarters and of subsistence. Regulations governing their attendance are being considered by the General Staff. Colonel Hall believes that with a continuation of the liberal appropriations made by Congress for the militia, it will at the end of five years in all of the States reach the high proficiency anticipated, provided special attention is paid to the fact that after a soldier gets a rifle and ammunition, the most important thing of all is to teach him how to shoot it. With this end in view, steps should be taken as soon as possible to provide well-equipped shooting galleries at such places as may be most convenient for the company to learn rifle shooting.

Attention is called to the great value of accurate rifle shooting on the battlefield as demonstrated in the Santiago campaign. The Spaniards were poor shots and were driven out of well constructed rifle pits which our men could have held against ten times their number. Colonel Hall says: "Our men moved over this open space, captured the pits, killing many of the enemy, with comparatively small loss to themselves, and in many cases the Spaniards outnumbered our forces. Our Regular

Army at that time had been in careful training in shooting for twenty years, and I believe as a class were the finest military shots in the world." He adds: "If the military efficiency is rated at ten, 8 1-2 of these points is accurate rifle shooting. Congress should provide for the militia engaged in maneuvers forage, a per diem for the hire of horses, fuel, and straw and hay for bedding. The gunners should be permitted to use part of their allotment to pay men attending the twenty-four drills required, 43 cents for each drill. The States should be permitted to retain the old rifles and carbines required for instruction in military schools and colleges. No troops of the organized militia shall participate in maneuvers, unless the laws of the State to which the troops belong sufficiently provide for the punishment of disorder. Great credit is given for the preparation of this report upon the militia to Lieut. Col. James Parker, A. A. G., in charge of the militia division, and to Mr. Frederick T. Wilson, the chief clerk of that division.

MANEUVERS AT WEST POINT AND FORT RILEY

Lieut. Col. James Parker, 13th Cav., A. A. G., has presented to the Adjutant General an interesting and valuable report on the maneuvers at West Point and Fort Riley. In this report, dated Nov. 3, 1903, Colonel Parker says:

"The encampment at West Point, Ky., and Fort Riley, Kas., both consisted of about 10,000 men and officers. In the encampment at West Point, Ky., the militia were in the majority, numbering 7,610 officers and men. At Fort Riley, Kas., the militia were in the minority, numbering 4,064 officers and men. The concentration of troops at both places was effected with most remarkable precision and smoothness. Apparently every detail down to the minutest particular had been worked out in advance. The troops, in well appointed trains, arrived at the prescribed hour and were met by officers of the Regular Army, who conducted them without confusion to places where the camps were already staked out. Baggage and tents were promptly brought to the site of the camps and in a few hours camps were in order, fires burning, rations drawn and cooking, and everything in readiness for participation in the maneuvers.

"The camp site at West Point, Ky., was found to be extraordinarily well adapted for the purpose of maneuvers. It is twenty-one miles from Louisville, a sufficient distance to prevent the men from going unnecessarily to the city. At the same time, it is within easy reach of the city for the purpose of obtaining supplies and also near the United States Quartermaster's Depot, at Jeffersonville, where everything necessary can be obtained with remarkable celerity and ease.

"The main feature which distinguishes the terrain at this site from the Fort Riley site is the closeness of the country. At Fort Riley we meet a condition never found in the Eastern States. There is very little timber, the slopes are perfectly bare, the ground is, much of it, level, and it is possible to discover a position occupied by the enemy at two or three miles distance. At West Point, Ky., a position might be reconnoitered up to within 200 or 300 yards and still not be found, such good cover being given by rail fences, orchards, corn fields, sunken roads and woods. In consequence the fighting was of the closest character and it was easy to realize here, when fighting took place at 200 and 300 yards, and sometimes less, how in the War of the Rebellion in the Eastern States such frightful losses were experienced by both sides. It was perhaps for this reason that there seemed to be an undue tendency on the part of both Regulars and militia to keep under cover and an absence of initiative. There was also a tendency, which would seem inconsistent with these conditions, to very large dispersion of a force acting on the defensive or offensive, and in consequence it happened on several occasions that the forces of one side would penetrate the opposing line without being seen or else without any resistance to speak of.

"The absence of artillery ranges made it necessary to fight that arm often at distances of 300 and 400 yards, resulting in some capture of batteries. On the other hand, the peculiar features of the site afforded an extraordinary variety of conditions for the use of Infantry and also for Cavalry, both dismounted and mounted. In the maneuvers at West Point, Ky., and Fort Riley, Kas., it can be said the striking feature was the brilliant handling of the Cavalry in dismounted work, attacking, mounting, retreating, taking up a new position, and then attacking again, or making long raids by the flank and in the rear of the enemy's forces, and attacking mounted or dismounted at vital points.

"The ground at West Point, Ky., more resembles in terrain the Eastern States than does the ground at Fort Riley, and in this respect it affords more valuable instruction, since the conditions there more nearly resemble those of a field of operations near our centers of population and on our eastern coasts.

"One advantage which the commanding general had at West Point, Ky., should not be left unmentioned and that is that the country has a prohibition law, which prevented the sale of liquors in and about the camp. The behavior of the Regular troops in consequence was extraordinarily orderly and they won the respect and admiration of the people in the vicinity for the way in which they conducted themselves. There was a tendency on the part of certain men of the National Guard to regard the occasion as one for relaxation and there was some disorder among them in consequence. It is not difficult to see that one of the most serious difficulties in connection with maneuvers will be to control the National Guard. While the commanding general is responsible for the order of the command, he must depend for the enforcement of his regulations upon State courts-martial, and the question should be seriously considered as to whether States that have not the power to punish for infractions of discipline should be allowed to take part in these maneuvers.

"Considerable difficulty was experienced in enforcing sanitary regulations, especially at West Point, Ky. At this place some time elapsed before the regulations of burning out the sinks were properly complied with and in some cases the sinks were not used, the men resorting to the fields and to the woods. With a great deal of trouble, the inspector general, Colonel Mills, finally secured compliance with the sanitary regulations.

"In both camps some militia troops were not camped along side of Regular troops. The advantage of association with the Regulars was thus, to a large degree, lost. These advantages consist in minor things. When regiments of Regulars and militia camp along side of each other, the men and officers of the militia are able to pick up a hundred minor details regarding matters of which they were in ignorance. The militia companies

learned from the Regular companies, the militia corporals and sergeants learned how to perform their functions from those of the Regulars, and the men learned details in relation to the care of guns, equipments and uniforms, and the officers picked up many points necessary to the performance of their duties. If, on the other hand, camps are at a distance from each other, the militiaman enters the Regular camp as a stranger. Fraternization becomes difficult, if not impossible, and this minor education of the soldier is lost. For this reason it is recommended that, in any case, troops be camped alternatively; that in the case where the militia and Regulars are in separate brigades that they be camped in such a manner that the company fires of the separate brigades will adjoin each other, militia against Regular. But for purposes of administration it is exceedingly desirable that militia regiments be always in a brigade commanded by a Regular officer, and it is recommended that in every case when maneuvers are had States be urged to abandon their brigade organizations in sending their troops to the encampment, so that the regiment can be placed, if possible, in brigades commanded by Regular officers, and a part of which shall be Regular troops.

"It would seem, as a matter of policy, that it would be advisable to invite to witness the next maneuvers some of the members of Congress or members of the Military Committee of the House or Senate.

"It is recommended that during the first two days at least of a camp of maneuvers that the tactical movement called "The attack of Infantry" by regiment be practiced by each regiment again and again under various conditions and over different ground, so that the manner of utilizing the terrain in this movement be thoroughly learned. Further, it is recommended that the handling of brigades and divisions on the field of maneuvers be placed in the hands of our most experienced commanders and not be confided to men who have not had the experience of handling large bodies or seeing large bodies of troops handled correctly by others. A common fault during the maneuvers of this year was an excessive dispersion of an attacking or defending force and a failure to keep the command in hand and at a place where orders may be promptly communicated. In consequence actions were decided on several occasions by the action of an isolated force in the entire ignorance of the commanding officer. Such faults as these would be less liable to be committed by an experienced commander, and to serve under a good general is surely a better education than to serve under a poor one.

"It is further recommended that when regiments of the Regular Army take part in these maneuvers that all officers on detached service be required to join, except where the duties of such officers will manifestly suffer. Thus when officers are on recruiting duties, militia duty, instructors at the Military Academy or colleges, or on leave, they should be required to join their regiments as if it were in time of war. The duties these officers perform would not materially suffer, but, on the other hand, they would renew their associations with their regiments and the Army, they would receive most valuable experience, their presence would improve the efficiency of their regiments, and what they learned would be an advantage to them at their detached posts. The entire class of students at Fort Leavenworth should also be required to take part in the maneuvers when at Fort Riley. No instruction at Leavenworth would be of greater value than experience had in maneuvers.

"It was noticed during the maneuvers at both West Point, Ky., and Fort Riley, Kas., that the Regular Infantry regiments were short of officers, but particularly of men. This was not so much the case in the Cavalry and Artillery, but some of the Infantry regiments turning out companies of not more than twenty files front, and sometimes less, did not present a very handsome appearance. It is believed that the efficiency of regiments of Infantry would be greater if the number of men in the company were increased from 65 to 80 men, thus making it possible, after deducting the guard, the sick, the old guard, fatigue and the recruits of companies, to turn out a larger company for drill period. It is impossible to have much esprit de corps in skeleton regiments, and such regiments lose further in esprit when they are present and compared with National Guard regiments, which have the one advantage of numbers but which look formidable merely for that reason.

"Regarding the organized militia at these maneuvers, while the claim is made by some that it is too advanced a course and that the militia needs more primary instruction before taking part, I would say that no regiment left either West Point camp or Fort Riley camp without having largely benefitted therefrom. By association with the Regulars they learned hundreds of minor points concerning which they had been ignorant. The requirements of the camp, conducted according to Regular Army notions, teach them discipline and the necessity for drilling their men. The long marches, night camps in frosty weather, show them the necessity for weeding out the weaklings and of having physically qualified men. The actual maneuvers or tactical movements on the battlefield accustom them to conditions which would surely occur in grim earnest were this country to be plunged into war and the necessity for their being accustomed to these conditions is almost as important as it is with the Regular Army. On the whole, it is probable that the advantages gained by the militia at these maneuvers are as great or greater than those gained by the Regular Army.

"As it is probable that these general maneuvers will in future, in many States, take the place of the State annual encampment of militia, and as the State annual encampments have been hitherto the only opportunities in some States for bringing together portions of regiments and for drilling them in battalion, regimental and brigade formation, it is important that in future maneuvers provision should be made for this kind of instruction, as well as the more advanced instruction of the actual maneuver of brigades and divisions in combat. On such days when no field problem is worked out a regular course of instruction, of six or eight hours of drills should be had by the organized militia, by order of the division commanders.

"Provision also should be made for target practice when troops are not otherwise engaged, and there is no reason why a range should not be kept going all day, certain companies being detached from the maneuvers for this purpose. In this connection, attention is invited to the fact that Section 17 of the new Militia Law provides for the free issue of ammunition to the militia for this purpose while in maneuver camps. This free issue should also include blank ammunition expended in practice firing during the maneuvers.

"It is recommended that instead of requiring that provisional regiments be formed for these maneuvers, a sufficient requirement would be that regiments shall be of certain strength—say 600 men and officers. This

will enable the States to send complete regiments and have a tendency in favor of making them of proper effective strength.

"It would also seem that it would be of advantage in securing the efficiency of the National Guard if it were required that every regiment taking part in the maneuvers shall be composed of men who have received musketry training. No man should go into battle, or battle exercise, who has not been taught to shoot and estimate distances."

Colonel Parker further recommends that four tracts available for maneuvers be purchased in different parts of the country and that West Point, Ky., be one of them. To reduce the cost of transportation these sites should be located near the centers of population. At West Point 40,000 acres can be obtained, it is believed, at an average price of less than \$20 an acre. This would give the advantage of having two camps for maneuvers, one at the northern end of West Point, and the other at Vine Grove, Ky. A special ration should be adopted for the militia at the encampments, to consist of the main staples, a small commutation to be allowed for the other components. This would put them on the footing of the Regulars, who are able to vary their diet by purchases made from the savings on a portion of the ration.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF ARMY ORDNANCE.

The annual report of Brig. Gen. Wm. Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, U.S.A., reaches us this week. It shows an expenditure during the year of \$9,104,098.15. Owing to the number of separate appropriations the clerical work is very exacting and clerks have had to work overtime. By further systematizing the work an increase of force may be avoided. It is suggested that the number of separate appropriations, now amounting to 160, might be reduced to fourteen and the estimates reported to Congress limited to those in excess of \$100.

Purchase blanks are being modified to dispense with special blanks. Property returns should be made semi-annually instead of quarterly. The preliminary examination of property returns at Manila makes it possible to settle them at Washington with expedition. The plan of furnishing supplies directly from the arsenals has hastened delivery and relieved the Washington office of much work.

The performance of the few new muskets issued for trial was so satisfactory that it has been decided not to go through the process of trying the 5,000 in the hands of troops. The officers and men who have tried the new rifle are practically unanimous in its favor. The Infantry Board and the Cavalry Board unanimously recommend the adoption of 24 inches as the length of the barrel for all arms. Exhaustive tests of a cartridge for the new rifle have proved most satisfactory.

The 16-inch gun has proven so satisfactory in every way that the question of using calibers larger than 12 inches need not be complicated by the question of practicability. Experimental tests of wire-wound guns will be continued. A 6-inch Bofors R.F. gun and mount with semi-automatic breech action has been tested with most satisfactory results. Five different breech mechanisms for field guns are to be tested. Work upon the new 3-inch Field Artillery material is progressing satisfactorily. There are twenty-five batteries for the Regular Service and sixteen for the militia now under construction. An automobile battery wagon and forge has been ordered for trial. The caisson for the new field gun is of metal and will have a single chest. Spare wheels will be carried on the combined forge and battery wagon. A spindle at the rear end of each caisson permits coupling of caissons in columns. Capt. Geo. W. Burr, O.D., is given credit for excellent new features of construction.

The service fuse has been re-designed to meet the increase in the time of flight. The 20,000 combination fuses ordered from abroad, to provide for immediate needs, are satisfactory. The manufacture of ninety mountain guns, on the Vickers Sons and Maxim system, is making progress. During the work improvements on them have been suggested and embodied. The new carriage for the 7-inch siege howitzer has given satisfactory results, but efforts are being made for still further improvement. The use of muzzle loaders for saluting is not safe and the 3-inch rifles on hand are to be converted into breech-loaders. Two more high power B.L. rifles, model of 1900, are completed and eight are nearing completion. The increase of muzzle energy is 60 per cent. on the model of 1888. Shells are being loaded with high explosives as rapidly as the present plant will admit. The torpedo shell for the 12-inch mortar having developed weakness will be used without explosive charge for target practice.

The manufacture of smokeless powder is progressing satisfactorily. Tests of the influence of temperature are being made with a refrigerating and heating plant. A reduction in service velocities of about fifty feet per second has been recommended owing to the ballistic charges during storage. The Service is now equipped with sub-caliber tubes. The 6-inch barbettes carriages are delayed to procure satisfactory counter-recoil springs and shields. The diameter of the object glass of the telescopic sights must be increased to give satisfactory results.

The heavy armament for sea coast defenses is in so satisfactory a state that no estimate for forgings is submitted. The rapid-fire armament still needs to be pushed with energy. The serviceability of the sea coast mortar has been demonstrated. Experimental pads have been manufactured and tested. A centrifugal parallel movement plunger, worked by the rotation of the projectile, has been devised.

An argument for the defense of our insular possessions is presented by General Crozier, but this and other interesting features of his report we reserve for another week.

CASES BEFORE THE COURTS.

It is expected that the case of Capt. Charles M. Thomas, U.S.N., will be the subject of a motion in the Supreme Court of the United States on Nov. 16 to advance it for hearing in December, January or February. The motion prepared by the Solicitor General is as follows: "The Solicitor General moves the court to advance these cases, and in support of this motion suggests the following grounds: The questions involved relate to the construction of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1899, commonly known as the Navy Personnel Act (30 Stat. L., 1004). These are test cases affecting the current rate of pay of most of the officers of the Navy who are serving in vessels outside the waters of the United States. As the present rate of pay of these officers is in doubt until these cases are decided, both the pay officers of the Navy and the account-

ing officers of the Treasury are interested in the early settlement of the question and desirous of the advancement of these cases. The large number of officers generally on active duty, who are interested in the question is another reason for the advancement. Counsel for the claimant, Charles M. Thomas, concurs in this motion. It is asked that the cases be set down for argument in January of early in February." This is the result of a number of conferences between Messrs. George A. and William B. King, the attorneys for Captain Thomas and other officers, and the Department of Justice. Some question was raised at the outset as to the propriety of the motion, but the general interest in the case on the part of all the officers of the Navy and the desire of the accounting officers of the Treasury to secure an early settlement led the Solicitor General to the conclusion that the motion ought to be presented. What the Supreme Court will do in regard to it is of course uncertain, but the general current of practice will lead to the expectation that the case will be advanced and set down for hearing in February. The principal question involved is the right of the officers of the Navy serving outside the United States to ten per cent. increase of pay. This has been conceded to be due when the service rendered is on land, but denied when at sea. It is possible that the question of the right to the thirty days' naval ration may come up on the cross-appeal of the claimant in this case and also the question of the right to sea pay while on merchant steamer. This, however, is not certain, as it is possible that the right of the claimant to a cross-appeal may be disputed.

The case of Civil Engr. U. S. G. White, pending in the Supreme Court of the United States, will probably be reached at about the date of this issue, as it is No. 75 on the present calendar. The question here involved is of interest to about three hundred and fifty officers of the Navy, and is whether the provision of the act of 1899, giving five years' credit to officers appointed from civil life for computing their pay is to operate retroactively.

THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA.

Mr. Philippe Bunau-Varilla, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary from the Republic of Panama to the United States, was formally presented to President Roosevelt on Nov. 13, and the de facto government of Panama was fully and formally recognized by the United States. The fact that Minister Bunau-Varilla is a citizen of France and the fact that before presenting himself in an official capacity to the authorities at Washington, he addressed a letter to Senator Morgan urging that gentleman to abandon his opposition to the Panama canal project, have been seized upon by certain newspapers, notably the New York Evening Post, as the pretext for grave accusations against Mr. Bunau-Varilla's character and conduct. In refutation of these charges the Hon. John Bigelow, our former Minister to France, and one of a commission sent to inspect the Panama Canal, has addressed a letter to the Evening Post in which he vouches for the Minister as a gentleman of the highest character and antecedents. Mr. Bigelow says in part: "Mr. Philippe Bunau-Varilla, whose life I know almost like that of a son, is a man of the loftiest ideals. He has contributed more, perhaps, than any other person to render a canal at Panama possible. He fought with nature the terrible battle of the Culebra, which was deemed, until he personally took it in hand, an impassable barrier. He it was who solved the Chagres problem, and his solution is the one adopted in its essential features by our Government. And what is of even greater importance to our country, he rescued us from the delusions under which our Government, until recently, was laboring, in favor of uniting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific through the republic of Nicaragua."

Gen. Horace Porter, United States Ambassador to France, cabled to the State Department at Washington under date of Nov. 11 as follows: "The French people are much pleased with events in Panama, and commend the action of the United States there. The French Government has entered into relations with the de facto Government."

The Hon. Charlemagne Tower, United States Ambassador to Germany, cabled to the State Department at Washington on Nov. 11 that he had been voluntarily assured by the Imperial Minister for Foreign Affairs that there was no truth in the report that Germany would protest against the American Government's action on the Isthmus, and furthermore that the German Government had no intention of interfering in any way, directly or indirectly, with the American policy concerning the Isthmus. Mr. Tower was requested to communicate this information to the State Department.

The de facto government of Panama has been formally recognized by Italy. London advices state that official and popular sentiment in England heartily approves the action of the United States in Panama and that the new republic will be formally recognized by Great Britain.

Despatches from Colon and the city of Panama state that peace and order prevail throughout the State of Panama and that the people are jubilant over the new order of things. The civil government of the new republic is thoroughly established in Colon and the administration is proceeding without a hitch. The public offices are open and business is going on as usual. The port regulations are effective.

The Provisional Government of Panama on Nov. 10 despatched a commission consisting of Dr. Manuel Amador, Frederico Boyd and Carlos Constantino Arosemana, to Washington with instructions to negotiate a canal treaty with the United States. Dr. Amador, who is 70 years old, is one of the most influential citizens of Panama and it was largely because of his masterful leadership that the State proclaimed its independence on Nov. 3.

A Panama despatch to the New York Herald says: "The Central and South American Telegraph Company, Panama Railroad Company and the Western Union Telegraph Company have extended to the United States Navy officers stationed at Colon and Panama the free use of their lines on Saturdays and Sundays for their family and social messages. Replies to these messages, limited to ten words each, will also be transmitted free when marked 'via Galveston.'"

To allow for possible emergencies at the Isthmus of Panama Major G. S. Bingham, U.S.A., the Depot Quartermaster at New York, has been ordered to prepare the transport McClellan for a trip to southern waters. Requisitions for ship supplies and rations for several hundred soldiers have been drawn by clerks in the Army Building. The McClellan has accommodations for a crew of 148 men and about 350 soldiers. She will also carry about 1,500 tons of cargo.

THE NAVY

Secretary of the Navy—William H. Moody.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Charles H. Darling.
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. Geo. F. Elliott.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Albert B. Barker, Commander-in-Chief.
Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan, Commander of Caribbean Squadron.
Rear Admiral J. H. Sands, Commander of Coast Squadron. Address of fleet, care of Postmaster, New York City, unless otherwise given.

Battleship Squadron.

KEARSARGE, (flagship of Admiral Barker), Capt. Joseph N. Hemphill. At navy yard, New York.
ALABAMA, Capt. Charles H. Davis. At Navy Yard, New York.
ILLINOIS, Capt. Royal B. Bradford. At navy yard, N.Y.
MAINE, Capt. Eugene H. C. Leutze. Sailed Nov. 9 from Hampton Roads for Colon.
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Joseph G. Eaton. At navy yard, New York.
CHICAGO, Lieut. Comdr. Harry M. Hodges. At navy yard, New York. Has been ordered out of commission.
SCORPION, Lieut. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush. Sailed Nov. 7 from Newport for Martha's Vineyard.

Caribbean Squadron.

OLYMPIA (flagship of Admiral Coghlan), Capt. Henry W. Lyon. At navy yard, Norfolk.
ATLANTA, Comdr. William H. Turner. Arrived at Colon Nov. 7 from Kingston, Jamaica.
BALTIMORE, Comdr. John B. Briggs. Sailed Nov. 11 from Puerto Plata for Maricao and San Domingo city.
DIXIE, Comdr. Greenleaf A. Merriam ordered to command. Arrived at Colon Nov. 5.
NASHVILLE, Comdr. John Hubbard. At Colon, Colombia.
NEWPORT, Comdr. Albert Mertz. Sailed Nov. 9 from Savannah for Puerto Plata.
PRAIRIE, Comdr. Albion V. Wadhams. Arrived at Newport Nov. 7.
VIXEN, Lieut. Comdr. William H. Allen. At Portsmouth, N.H.

Coast Squadron.

TEXAS (flagship of Admiral Sands) Capt. Wm. T. Swinburne. At navy yard, New York.
ARKANSAS, Comdr. Charles E. Vreeland. At Norfolk yard.
FLORIDA, Comdr. John C. Fremont. At navy yard, New York.
INDIANA, Capt. William H. Emory. Arrived in North River Nov. 6.
NEVADA, Comdr. Thomas B. Howard. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

EUROPEAN STATION.

Rear Admiral Charles S. Cotton, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise given, address vessels of this station care of Postmaster, New York.
BROOKLYN, Capt. Harry Knox. At Beirut.
MACHIAS, Lieut. Comdr. Bernard O. Scott. Sailed Nov. 9 from Port Said for Djibouti.
SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. Asa Walker. Capt. Samuel W. Very ordered to command. At Beirut.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral B. P. Lamberton, Commander-in-Chief. Address of this station in care of Postmaster, N.Y. city.
NEWARK (flagship), Capt. Richard Wainwright. Arrived at Puerto Militar Nov. 9.
MONTGOMERY, Capt. Nathaniel J. K. Patch. At Ensenada.
DETROIT, Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. Arrived at Buenos Ayres Nov. 5.
GLOUCESTER (tender), Lieut. Comdr. Frank E. Beatty. At Montevideo.

PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Henry Glass, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise given, address vessels on this station, care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
NEW YORK, Capt. John J. Hunter. At Bremerton.
BENNINGTON, Comdr. Chauncey Thomas. At Bremerton.
COMDR. Kossuth Niles ordered to command.
BOSTON, Comdr. Samuel W. B. Diehl. Arrived at Panama Nov. 7.
CONCORD, Comdr. Chas. P. Perkins. Arrived at Panama Nov. 10.
MARBLEHEAD (temporary flagship) Comdr. Thomas S. Phelps. Arrived at Panama Nov. 10.
WYOMING, Comdr. Vincendon L. Cottman. Sailed Nov. 4 from Acapulco for Panama.
NERO (collier). Sailed Nov. 4 from San Diego for Panama.

ASIATIC STATION.

Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief of the fleet. Rear Admiral P. H. Cooper, commander Northern Squadron. Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, Philippine Squadron. Unless otherwise noted, address all vessels on Asiatic Station, care of Postmaster San Francisco, Cal. Postage, two cents.
KENTUCKY (flagship of Commander-in-Chief), Capt. Robert M. Berry. At Kobe.
RAINBOW, Comdr. George L. Dyer. (Flagship of Admiral Stirling). At Cavite.
WISCONSIN (flagship of Admiral Cooper), Capt. U. Sebree. Capt. Richardson Clover ordered to command. At Yokohama.
ALBANY, Comdr. John A. Rodgers. At Yokohama.
ALBANY, Lieut. Kenneth M. Bennett. Sailed Oct. 14 from Cavite for Sandakan.
ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. Hamilton Hutchins. Sailed Nov. 4 from Shanghai for Tamsui.
CALLAO, Lieut. Edwin A. Anderson. At Samoini.
CINCINNATI, Comdr. Newton E. Mason. At Yokohama.
DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Lieut. Comdr. Frederick W. Coffin. At Cavite.
EL CANO, Lieut. Comdr. John Hood. At Hancock.
FROLIC, Lieut. Comdr. Albert W. Grant. At Cavite.
HELENA, Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. Sailed Nov. 1 from Shanghai for Newchwang to remain for the winter.
ISLA DE CUBA, Lieut. Comdr. George W. Denfeld. Sailed Oct. 14 from Cavite for Sandakan. Has been ordered to Pensacola, Fla., to be placed out of commission there.
JUSTIN (merchant officers and crew). At Shanghai.
MONADNOCK, Comdr. Dennis H. Mahan. At Shanghai.
NANSHAN (supply ship). Sailed Nov. 10 from Hong Kong for Cavite.
MONTEREY, Comdr. Hugo Osterhaus. At Hong Kong.
NEW ORLEANS, Comdr. Giles B. Harber. At Yokohama.
OREGON, Capt. William T. Burwell. At Yokohama.
PISCATAQUA, Btsn. Andrew Anderson. At Cavite.
POMPEY (merchant officers and crew). Sailed Oct. 31 from Cavite for Newchwang, to remain for the winter.
RALEIGH, Comdr. Arthur P. Nasro. At Yokohama.
SAMAR, Lieut. Eugene L. Bissett. At Mindanao.
VILLALOBOS, Lieut. Levi C. Bertolotto. At Hankow.
VICKSBURG, Comdr. Wm. A. Marshall. At Nagasaki.
WILMINGTON, Comdr. Uriah R. Harris. At Shanghai.
WOMPATUCK, At Cavite.
ZAFIRO (supply ship). Sailed Nov. 11 from Cavite for Hong Kong.

ATLANTIC TRAINING SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral W. C. Wise, commander-in-chief. Address of squadron, care of Postmaster, New York city.

MINNEAPOLIS (flagship), Capt. Adolph Marx. Arrived at Hampton Roads Nov. 7.
COLUMBIA, Capt. James M. Miller. Placed in commission Nov. 9 at New York.
YANKEE, Comdr. George P. Colvocoresses. Arrived at Hampton Roads Nov. 11.
ALLIANCE, Comdr. Clinton K. Curtis. At Boston.
BUFFALO, Capt. Albert Ross. Sailed Nov. 12 from Hampton Roads for Guantanamo.
HARTFORD, Comdr. W. H. Reeder. Comdr. Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder ordered to command. Arrived at Hampton Roads Nov. 4.
MONONGAHELA, Comdr. George W. Mentz. At Portsmouth, N.H.
TOPEKA, Comdr. John A. H. Nickels. At Norfolk.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, UNASSIGNED, TUGS, &c.

ABAREND (collier), Lieut. Comdr. John L. Purcell. Placed in commission Nov. 3. At navy yard, Norfolk.
ACCOMAC (tug), Btsn. C. T. Chase. At Pensacola.
ACTIVE (tug), Btsn. P. E. Radcliffe. At training station, San Francisco, Cal.
AILEEN, loaned to New York Naval Militia.
ALICE (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
ALVARADO, Annapolis, Md.
ARETHUSA (supply ship), merchant master and crew. At Boston.
APACHE (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.
BANCROFT, Lieut. Comdr. Abraham E. Culver. At Pensacola.
CASTINE, Comdr. Austin M. Knight. Has been ordered in commission at League Island.
CHICKSAW (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.
CLEVELAND, Lieut. John A. Bell. In temporary command. At Portsmouth, N.H.
COAL BARGE NO. 1, Btsn. F. Carall. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.
CULGOSA, Lieut. Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. Arrived at navy yard, New York, Nov. 11.
DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. John H. Gibbons. Arrived at Annapolis Nov. 12.
EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. Moses L. Wood. Sailed Nov. 10 from Port Royal for Key West. Address care of Postmaster, New York.
ESSEX, Comdr. Lewis C. Heilner. At Portsmouth, N.H.
FORTUNE (tug). At Mare Island. Address there.
HERCULES (tug). At Norfolk.
HIST, Lieut. Chas. T. Owens. At Boston.
HOLLAND (submarine). Gunner Owen Hill. At Annapolis. Address there.
HORNET (tender to Franklin). At Norfolk.
IRIS, Lieut. Henry B. Price. Sailed Nov. 1 from Honolulu for San Francisco.
IROQUOIS (tug), Lieut. Hugh Rodman. Arrived at Honolulu Nov. 9. Address there.
IWANA (tug). At navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
MASSASOIT (tug), Btsn. James Matthews. At naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.
MAYFLOWER, Lieut. Comdr. Albert Gleaves. Sailed Nov. 8 from Washington for Panama.
MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. William Winder. At Erie.
MOHAWK (tug). At Norfolk.
MODOC (tug). At New York.
NARKEETA (tug). At New York.
NEW HAMPSHIRE, loaned to New York Naval Militia.
NEZINSCOT (tug). At Portsmouth, N.H.
NINA (tug). At New York. Has been loaned to Light-house Board.
OSCEOLA (tug). Btsn. E. J. Norcott. Sailed Nov. 5 from Isabela de Sagua for San Juan.
PAWNEE (tug). At Newport.
PEORIA, At Newport.
PETREL, Lieut. Comdr. Benj. Tappan. At Mare Island, Cal. Will be assigned to the Asiatic Fleet.
PONTIAC (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.
PORTSMOUTH, loaned to New Jersey Naval Militia.
POWHEATON (tug). At New York. Address there.
PAVUCKET (tug). Navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.
POTOMAC, Ensign Clarence A. Abele. At Portsmouth, N.H.
RAPIDO (tug). Naval station, Cavite, P.I. Address there.
RESTLESS (tender to Franklin), Act. Btsn. John Winn. At Annapolis.
SIREN (tender to Franklin). At Annapolis.
STANDISH (tug). At Annapolis.
SANDOVAL, At Annapolis.
SAMOSET (tug). At League Island.
SIOUX (tug). At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
SOLACE, Comdr. Frederick Singer. At Mare Island.
SUTLEY, Comdr. William E. Sewall. At Guam. Address care of Postmaster San Francisco, Cal.
STLPH, Lieut. Charles F. Preston. At Washington, D.C. Address there.
TECUMSEH (tug), Btsn. J. Mahoney. At Washington. Address there.
TRAFFIC (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.
TRITON (tug), Btsn. E. M. Isaac. At Washington. Address there.
SANTEE, Lieut. Comdr. George M. Stoney. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
SOUTHERY (prison ship). At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
UNCAE (tug). At San Juan. Address San Juan, P.R.
UNADILLA (tug). Navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
VIGILANT (tug). Training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.
WABAN (tug). At Pensacola. Address there.
WAHNETA (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
WASP, Lieut. Blon B. Bierer. At Pensacola. Address there.
WHEELING, Comdr. Edmund B. Underwood. At Tutulla, Samoa. Mail address care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
YANKTON. At Norfolk. Address there.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship). Lieut. Comdr. William F. Low, retired. Address Boston, Mass.
ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship), Comdr. G. C. Hanus, retired. In winter quarters at dock, foot of East 24th street, New York City.
SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship) Comdr. George F. W. Holman. At Philadelphia. Address mail to 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

CONSTELLATION, Capt. William W. Mead. At Newport R.I. (attached to training station).
FRANKLIN, Capt. Charles M. Thomas. Navy yard, Norfolk.
HANCOCK, Capt. Albert S. Snow. At navy yard, N.Y.
INDEPENDENCE, Capt. E. D. Taussig. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
LANCASTER. Has been ordered in commission at League Island.
NIPSIC, Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. At Puget Sound Naval Station, Washington.
PENSAOLA, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. San Francisco, Cal.
PURITAN, Capt. Conway H. Arnold. At League Island. Has been ordered out of commission.
RICHMOND (tender to Franklin). At Norfolk, Va.
WABASH, Capt. George W. Pigman. At navy yard, Boston, Mass.

TORPEDO FLOTILLAS.

First Torpedo Flotilla.
In active service under command of Lieut. L. M. Chandler. Address of Flotilla, navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Will proceed to Asiatic Station.
RAINBRIDGE, Lieut. George W. Williams. At Norfolk.

BARRY, Lieut. Noble E. Irwin. Arrived much fun
Roads Nov. 11. ing daily
CHAUNCEY, Lieut. Stanford E. Moses. are served.
Hampton Roads Nov. 11. Mrs. Hus-
DALE, Lieut. Hutch I. Cone. At Norfolk. mpton.
DECATUR, Lieut. Lloyd H. Chandler. Arrived Capt.
ton Roads Nov. 11. ton Roads Nov. 11.

Second Torpedo Flotilla.
In active service under command of Lieut. Marbury Johnston. Attached to Coast Squadron, North Atlantic Fleet.
LAWRENCE, Lieut. Andre M. Procter. At Norfolk.
STEWART, Lieut. Frederick A. Traut. At Norfolk.
TRUXTON, Lieut. Henry K. Benham. At Norfolk.
WORDEN, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. At Yorktown, Va.
WHIPPLE, Lieut. Jehu V. Chase. At Norfolk.

Torpedo Vessels on Special Service in Commission.
ADDER, Ensign Frank L. Pinney. At Newport.
CRAVEN. At Newport.
DAHLGREN, Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At Newport. Has been ordered to New York to be placed out of commission.
DUFONT. At Annapolis.
GRAMFUS, Lieut. Arthur MacArthur. At Mare Island.
HOPKINS, Lieut. Montgomery M. Taylor. At navy yard, League Island, Pa.
HULL, Lieut. Samuel S. Robinson. At Boston.
MACDONOUGH, Lieut. Charles S. Bookwalter. At Annapolis.
MCKEE, Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.
TALBOT. At Annapolis.
MOCASSIN, Ensign Frank L. Pinney. At Newport.
PERRY, Lieut. Theodore C. Fenton. At Mare Island.
PIKE, Lieut. Arthur MacArthur. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
PLUMBER, Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At Newport.
PORPOISE, Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At Newport.
POWHEATON, At Annapolis.
SHARK, Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At Newport.

Flotilla in Commission in Reserve.
Lieut. G. C. Davison, U.S.N., in command.
At Norfolk Navy Yard. Address there. ERICSSON, FOOTE, DELONG, MACKENZIE, BAGLEY, BARNEY, BIDDLE, STOCKTON, THORNTON, GWIN, RODGERS, WILKES, SOMERS and CUSHING.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. Charles E. Fox. Sailed Nov. 9 from Mare Island for San Diego. Address care Postmaster San Francisco, Cal.
ALERT, Comdr. Wm. W. Kimball. Sailed Nov. 10 from San Diego for San Francisco. Has been ordered out of commission.
AMPHITRITE, Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. Tillman. At Newport.
MOHICAN, Comdr. William P. Day. Sailed Oct. 29 from San Diego for Magdalena Bay.

COLLIERS.

(Merchant officers and crew).
AJAX. Arrived at Hong Kong Nov. 11. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
ALEXANDER. At Beirut. Address care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
BRUTUS. At Cavite.
CAESAR. At Norfolk Navy Yard. Address there.
HANNIBAL. Arrived at Colon Nov. 11. Address care Postmaster, New York.
LEBANON. At Norfolk.
LEONIDAS. At Norfolk.
MARCELLUS. Sailed Nov. 7 from Lambert's Point for Guantanamo.
STERLING. Norfolk Navy Yard. Address there.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. Franklin Swift, retired. Address Station D, San Francisco.
FISH HAWK, Btsn. James A. Smith, retired. Address care U.S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

A long list of Navy nominations for promotion and appointment were sent to the Senate Nov. 10. They comprise the appointments and promotions made during the recess of Congress from March 4 last, all of which have appeared in the Army and Navy Journal weekly during that time, with the addition of the following appointments of 2d lieutenants in the U.S. Marine Corps from civil life made a few days since.
Charles J. E. Gungelheim, Connecticut; Alexander B. Mikell, South Carolina; Davis H. Willis, Virginia; Edward S. Yates, Virginia; Harry O. Smith, Vermont; Albert Hamilton, Massachusetts; Fred D. Kilgore, New York; Sidney A. Merriam, Maine; William A. McNeil, Virginia.

S.O. 41, OCT. 31, 1903, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The attention of commanding officers and of all officers and others in charge of guns is directed to the danger from the issue of flaming gases from the breech of large guns when opened quickly after firing. Instances during recent target practice have been reported where, upon opening the breech to load, flames have issued forth of such volume and temperature that the hair and clothing of members of the gun's crew were singed and scorched. This was observed to be specially liable to occur when firing to windward in a strong breeze.

Whenever the conditions are such as to create a probability of accident from this cause, the commanding officer and those in charge of the gun will carefully guard against accidental ignition of the powder charges in the vicinity of the gun; and in turret guns, when firing into the wind, special caution must be observed not to hoist a charge for the next round above the turret floor until the breech is open and danger of ignition by flame from the breech has disappeared.

CHARLES H. DARLING, Acting Secretary.

NAVY GAZETTE.

NOV. 6.—Capt. J. F. Moser, commissioned a captain from Aug. 10, 1903.
Comdr. J. P. E. Lawrence, commissioned a commander from Oct. 11, 1903.
Comdr. L. C. Heilner, additional duty as commandant of the naval base and naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
Lieut. Comdr. S. Potts, report to Chief of Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., for temporary duty.
Lieut. Comdrs. R. S. Griffin, B. W. Hodges, H. M. Hodges and Lieut. D. W. Todd, detached Chicago; to home and wait orders.
Lieut. J. H. Reid, detached Monongahela; to Minneapolis, for duty on staff of Rear Admiral Wm. C. Wise, U.S.N.
Ensign H. C. Cocke, detached Chicago; to home and wait orders.
Midshipman J. A. Campbell, jr., detached Chicago; to Monongahela.
Midshipman A. Staton, detached Chicago; to Cleveland.
Surg. D. N. Carpenter, detached Chicago; to home and wait orders.
Asst. Surg. R. B. Chapman, appointed an assistant surgeon in the Navy with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) from Oct. 23, 1903.
Chief Btsn. S. McCarthy, detached Chicago; granted thirty days' leave.
Gun. G. P. Brady, died on board the Monongahela, Nov. 6, 1903.

Chief Carp. W. F. Stevenson, detached Chicago; to home.
 I. T. Pennycook, detached Chicago; to home.
 F. J. McAllister, detached Chicago; to orders.
 Comdr. H. H. Barroll, retired, to Hydrographic Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Comdr. T. Nelson, retired, detached duty in charge of Sixteenth Lighthouse District, Memphis, Tenn., etc.; to home.
 Lieut. Comdr. E. T. Warburton, detached Indiana; to Maine as chief engineer officer.
 Lieut. Comdr. H. Vall, retired, detached Hydrographic Office, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc.; to duty in charge of Sixteenth Lighthouse District, Memphis, Tenn.
 Paym. W. H. Doherty, detached Chicago, and hold himself in readiness for orders to sea duty.

NOV. 8.—SUNDAY.

NOV. 9.—Lieut. D. W. Todd, Orders of Nov. 8, 1903, modified. Detached Chicago; to Hancock for duty in connection fitting out Iowa, and duty on board that vessel when commissioned.
 Midshipman H. D. Childs, report naval hospital, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., for treatment.
 War. Mach. R. A. Rung, detached Chicago; leave two weeks, then wait orders.
 War. Mach. A. G. Bates, to naval hospital, Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa., for treatment.

NOV. 10.—Rear Admiral W. L. Field, retired, president board, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
 Lieut. Comdr. F. W. Bartlett, detached Maine; to home and two months' sick leave.
 Passed Asst. Paym. J. F. Hatch, to Washington, D.C., Nov. 14, 1903, for special temporary duty, thence to Glacier.
 Civil Engr. P. C. Asserson, member board, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
 Chaplain M. C. Gleason, to Hancock, navy yard, New York, N.Y.
 Gun. T. S. Aveson, to Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md., Nov. 23, 1903.
 Rear Admiral L. A. Beardslee, retired, died at Augusta, Ga., Nov. 10, 1903.
 Cable from Rear Admiral Evans, U.S.F.S. Kentucky, Asiatic Fleet, Nov. 11, 1903.

Passed Asst. Surg. M. S. Guest, New Orleans; to Oregon. Comdr. G. B. Harber, to command New Orleans.
 Surg. O. Diehl, Oregon; to New Orleans.
 Paym. B. P. Du Bois, Cincinnati, to New Orleans.
 Asst. Surg. G. M. Mayers, Vicksburg; to Elcano.
 Passed Asst. Surg. H. D. Wilson, Olongapo Station; to Vicksburg.
 Passed Asst. Paym. W. A. Merritt, Helena; to Cincinnati.

Paym. Ck. F. Hunt, New Orleans; to Cincinnati.
 Comdr. G. Blockinger, command New Orleans; to home.
 Lieut. F. L. Sandoz, Kentucky; to home.
 Asst. War. Mach. W. J. Sedgwick, Monterey; to home.
 Comdr. W. H. Beehler, command Monterey; to Cavite Station.

War. Mach. C. C. Holland, Rainbow; to Cavite Station.
 Passed Asst. Paym. E. C. Gudger, Isla de Cuba; to Cavite Station.
 Comdr. H. Osterhaus, to command Monterey.
 Lieut. C. R. Miller, Isla de Cuba; to Monterey.
 Lieut. Comdr. G. W. Denfield, command Don Juan de Lieut. P. Williams, Wisconsin; to Isla de Cuba.
 Ensign H. Ellis, New Orleans; to Isla de Cuba.
 Austria; to command Isla de Cuba.
 Passed Asst. Paym. G. R. Venable, New Orleans; to Isla de Cuba.

Lieut. R. Spear, Monterey; to Isla de Cuba.
 Asst. Surg. J. M. Brister, Elcano; to Isla de Cuba.
 Lieut. Comdr. F. W. Coffin, command Isla de Cuba; to command Don Juan de Austria.
 Midshipman T. S. Whitten, Isla de Cuba; to Don Juan de Austria.
 Ensign F. R. Nalle, Isla de Cuba; to Wisconsin.
 Second Lieut. H. A. Herbert, Cavite Station; to Mare Island Hospital.

NOV. 11.—Lieut. Comdr. C. H. Matthews, detached Hancock, Navy Yard, New York, N.Y., etc.; to Columbia as chief engineer officer.
 Chief Gun. W. Halford, retired, to Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Bttn. O. Delgnan, detached Navy Yard, Washington, D.C., etc.; to Navy Yard, Pensacola, Fla.
 Paym. Ck. G. McBlair, appointed Nov. 11, 1903, for duty at the Naval Station, Key West, Fla.
 Civil Engr. F. T. Chambers, detached Navy Yard, League Island, Pa., and continue duty as senior member Naval Examining Board, Navy Yard, New York, N.Y.

NOV. 12.—Capt. C. H. Arnold, from command of the Puritan, to command the Lancaster.
 Capt. C. S. Perry, to additional duty as president of Naval War College, Nov. 16.
 Capt. W. W. Mead, to duty as commandant of 2d Naval District, Narragansett Bay Nov. 16.
 Comdr. W. W. Kimball, from command of the Alert; to home and wait orders.

Comdr. F. A. Wilner, from naval station, New Orleans, Nov. 16; to command the Topeka.
 Comdr. J. H. Nickels, from command of the Topeka; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. G. H. Stafford, from Alert to the Des Moines as executive officer.
 Lieut. Comdr. T. W. Ryan, from Puritan to the Lancaster as executive officer.
 Lieut. L. Shane, Lieut. H. Williams, and Ensign A. W. Johnson, from Puritan to the Lancaster.

Ensign J. B. Gilmer, from Alert, to the Independence, Mare Island.
 Ensign F. J. Horne, from Alert to Adams.
 Ensign J. C. Fremont, from Alert; to home and wait orders.

Ensign J. T. Beckner, from Bureau of Navigation to duty in charge of Naval Recruiting Party No. 6, Nov. 16.
 Midshipman B. C. Allen, from Alert, to Supply via Solace.
 Midshipman K. B. Crittenden, from the Supply, and report on Asiatic Station for duty.

Surg. C. Biddle, from the Puritan, to the Lancaster.
 Passed Asst. Surg. F. E. McCullough, from the Alert; to home and wait orders.

Act. Asst. Surg. J. M. Taylor, to duty with Naval Recruiting Party No. 6, Nov. 16.
 Paym. D. W. Hart, from Puritan, to Lancaster.

Asst. Paym. N. W. Grant, from the Puritan, to the Lancaster.
 Asst. Paym. G. B. Bloemer, to Independence, Mare Island, Dec. 1, for instruction. Thence to Tacoma when commissioned.

Asst. Paym. S. E. Barber, from Alert and hold himself in readiness for sea duty.
 Chap. C. Q. Wright, from Puritan to Lancaster.

Prof. Math. T. J. J. See, Orders Oct. 7, modified to Navy Yard, Mare Island for duty as assistant to officer in charge of Naval Observatory.
 Chief Bttn. A. McCone, Bttn. F. E. Larkin, Bttn. F. Muller, Bttn. A. Whippley and Bttn. W. Johnson from the Puritan to the Lancaster.

Gun. S. Childs, Navy Yard, Washington, Nov. 21, to Monongahela, Nov. 23.
 Gun. W. D. Greetham, from Naval Torpedo Station, Narragansett Bay, to Iona Island, for duty in charge Naval Magazine.

Bttn. J. Winn, War. Act. Bttn. from Nov. 5, 1901.
 Act. Bttn. L. J. Deryder, from the Boston and granted sick leave two months.

Carp. J. A. O'Connor, when discharged treatment Naval Hospital, Norfolk, granted sick leave three months.
 Mate C. A. Wilson, Mate A. E. Moore and Paym. Ck. F. Delaney from the Puritan to the Lancaster.
 Paym. Ck. O. H. Berlin, appointed Nov. 10 for duty on Tacoma.
 War. Mach. C. W. Densmore, to the Massachusetts.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

NOV. 5.—Major L. C. Lucas, unexpired portion of leave revoked, detached from Naval War College, proceed to League Island, Pa., for duty to command battalion of marines being organized for service on board the U.S.S. Prairie.

Capt. S. D. Butler, detached from duty on Puritan, report Navy Yard, League Island, Pa., for duty with battalion of marines being organized for service on board the U.S.S. Prairie.

Capt. R. H. Dunlap, detached from Marine Barracks, Naval Academy, Annapolis, proceed to League Island, Pa., for duty with battalion of marines being organized for service on board the U.S.S. Prairie.

Capt. R. F. Wynne, detached from Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., report to C.O. of that post for duty, and to command a detachment of marines to be transferred to Marine Barracks, League Island, Pa., to join a battalion of marines being organized there for service on board the Prairie.

Capt. Logan Field, detached from Marine Barracks, Annapolis, Md., proceed immediately to League Island, Pa., for duty with a battalion of marines being organized for service on board the U.S.S. Prairie.

First Lieut. B. B. Woog, detached from Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., proceed to Mare Island, Cal., for duty to command a detachment of marines organized at that station for service at the naval station Guam.

First Lieut. H. J. Hirschinger, detached from Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., report to C.O. of that post for duty with a detachment of marines to be transferred to League Island, Pa., to join a battalion of marines there being organized for service on board the U.S.S. Prairie.

First Lieut. S. W. Patterson, detached from Marine Barracks, New York, report to commandant, navy yard, for duty with a detachment of marines to be transferred to League Island, Pa., to join a battalion of marines being organized there for service on board the U.S.S. Prairie, and to command the detachment from New York to League Island.

First Lieut. C. B. Taylor, detached from Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va., proceed to League Island, Pa., for duty with battalion of marines being organized there for service on board the U.S.S. Prairie.

First Lieut. J. K. Tracey, detached from Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., proceed to Mare Island, Cal., for duty with detachment of marines being organized there for service at Guam, L.I.

First Lieut. Cleyburn McCauley, detached from Marine Barracks, New York, report to commandant, navy yard, for duty with a detachment of marines which is to be transferred from that station to the Navy Yard, League Island, Pa., for service on board the U.S.S. Prairie.

Second Lieut. A. L. Brunzell, detached from Marine Barracks, League Island, Pa., and will report to commandant, navy yard, for duty with battalion of marines being organized for service on board the U.S.S. Prairie.

Second Lieut. Gerard M. Kincade, detached from Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., and report to C.O. of that post for duty with a detachment of marines which is to be transferred to the Navy Yard, League Island, Pa., to join a battalion of marines being organized there for service on board the U.S.S. Prairie.

NOV. 6.—2d Lieut. C. T. Wescott, detached from Marine Barracks, San Juan, P.R., proceed to Washington, D.C., and report to the President of the Marine Examining Board.

Second Lieut. Fred D. Kilgore, to report Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., for instruction at the School for Commissioned Officers.

Second Lieut. Davis B. Willis, to report Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., for instruction at the School for Commissioned Officers.

First Lieut. Paul E. Chamberlin, upon being relieved from duty as judge advocate of G.C.M. at Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., granted thirty days' leave.

Lieut. Col. C. H. Lauchheimer, Assistant Adjutant and Inspector, detached from Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, on Nov. 5, proceed to San Francisco, and from that city to Manila, P.I., about Nov. 12, for duty.

NOV. 7.—Second Lieut. Edward Sears Yates, 2d Lieut. Albert Hamilton and 2d Lieut. Harry O. Smith, report Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., for instruction at the School for Commissioned Officers.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

NOV. 6.—First Lieut. J. H. Quinan, granted 30 days' leave.

Capt. Howard Emery, assigned to temporary command of the Winnisimmet.

NOV. 7.—Second Assistant Engineer M. N. Usina, granted permission to delay 10 days en route home.

NOV. 9.—Capt. E. C. Chaytor, ordered to assume command of the Winona.

Surgeon General Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, requested to convene a board of medical officers to meet at the Marine Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., for the physical examination of 2d Lieut. R. M. Sturdevant.

NOV. 10.—Second Lieut. R. M. Sturdevant directed to report to chairman of medical board, convened at Chelsea, Mass., for physical examination.

Surgeon Henry Horn granted 30 days' leave of absence from the 21st instant.

NOV. 12.—Chief Engineer E. A. Jack, granted 10 days' sick leave.

The following officers registered at the Department during the past week:

Capt. J. M. Simms, retired, Captain G. H. Gooding, retired, and 1st Lieut. J. E. Reinburg.

Captain Simms, whose home is at New Bedford, Massachusetts, will spend the winter in Washington.

Chief Engineer Falkenstein, who was recently operated on for contract of the right eye, is rapidly progressing toward recovery.

The vessels of the Bering Sea patrol, with the exception of the Bear and Manning, have returned to Pacific coast ports.

On Nov. 11 the President sent the following Revenue Cutter Service nominations to the Senate:

First Lieut. Howard M. Broadbent, to be a captain, to succeed Capt. W. C. Coulson, retired.

First Lieut. F. M. Dunwoody, to be a captain, to succeed Capt. M. A. Healy, retired.

First Lieut. D. P. Foley, to be a captain, to succeed Capt. Russell Glover, retired.

First Lieut. Howard Emery to be a captain, to succeed Capt. J. B. Moore, retired.

Second Lieut. J. G. Berry, to be a first lieutenant, to succeed Howard Emery, promoted.

Second Lieut. Claude S. Cochran, to be a first lieutenant, to succeed F. H. Dimock, dismissed.

Second Lieut. C. S. Craig, to be a first lieutenant, to succeed D. P. Foley, promoted.

Second Lieut. S. P. Edmonds, to be a first lieutenant, to succeed F. M. Dunwoody, promoted.

Third Lieut. John Boedeker, to be a second lieutenant, to succeed Claude S. Cochran, promoted.

Lucien J. Kor, to be a second assistant engineer, to succeed R. F. Halpin, retired.

James A. Burns, to be a second assistant engineer, to succeed W. V. Sullivan, resigned.

Boatswain John A. Burke, it is reported, formerly of the U.S. Revenue Cutter Gresham, has completed a perilous trip in a nineteen foot Whitehall boat from Staten Island, N.Y., to New Bedford, Mass., taking a course up

Long Island Sound. He started on Sunday Oct. 25, and his boat was equipped with a sprit sail and a pair of oars. On the second day out he was caught in a gale, but managed to keep inside the breakwater at Northport, L.I., safely and remained several days there until the gale abated. When he reached New Bedford, Nov. 3, his boat capsize a few yards from a dock.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The torpedo-boat destroyer Dahlgren has been ordered to the New York Navy Yard and will be placed out of commission there.

The naval collier Nero, which has been permanently attached to the Pacific Squadron, will be directed to keep in touch with the flagship of the squadron for purposes of supplying the various ships with fuel.

The British second class cruiser Amphion has been ordered to Panama.

The official bug destroyers for the Navy, the "M.M. M.M. Company" of Washington, in a letter just received say: "On page 171 in your issue of October 17, you have a part paragraph in regard to the Navy employing an expert cockroach killer to eradicate vermin from various ships, stating in same that he uses poisonous gases. I desire to call your attention to the fact that our preparation is only poisonous to the vermin itself and in no way dangerous to mankind, as has been proven to the satisfaction of several naval officers, having been mixed with water and drunk in their presence. We guarantee to eradicate all vermin from any ships or buildings in the United States for a period of one year or no pay. We have very successfully cleaned several ships and barracks in the past and hope in time to fill our contract for cleansing the ships of the United States Navy to the satisfaction of the naval authorities as we have done in the past."

Comdr. Alexander Sharp, jr., of the Bureau of Navigation has reports from the Norfolk Navy Yard which assure him that the barracks now building there for enlisted men will be ready for occupancy December 1.

The triple screw cruiser Columbia was put in commission at the New York Navy Yard Nov. 9 as a training ship and will be attached to the Atlantic training squadron.

Recent movements of U.S. warships, mainly incident to the affairs on the Isthmus of Panama, include the following: The Boston arrived at Panama Nov. 7, and was received with great rejoicing by the people, who paraded with bands. Work is being rushed on the Topeka at Norfolk, and she was expected to be ready for service this week. The Maine left Hampton Roads Nov. 9 for Colon. The U.S.S. Mayflower, with Rear Admiral Coghlan on board, arrived at Hampton Roads, Nov. 8, en route to Colon. The Prairie, with a number of marines on board, left League Island, Pa., en route to Panama Nov. 9. The Newport sailed from Savannah Nov. 9 for Puerto Plata. The Yankee sailed from Newport News, Va., Nov. 12, for Colon, with a battalion of marines on board. The Buffalo sailed from Newport News Nov. 12 for Guantanamo and Bahia Honda, with the Navy Inspection Board. The steamship Donald, chartered by the Government, has taken a cargo of coal to Guantanamo, as did the collier Hannibal, which has arrived at Colon. The Marcellus is en route to Guantanamo, where it is expected that the American fleet will be coaled.

The U.S.S. Castine has been placed in commission at League Island and Commander A. M. Knight has taken charge of the vessel. A crew of 250 sailors and marines will be drafted and the Castine will go to Newport News within a week to coal.

No battleship of the new Navy, probably, has ever had such advance popularity as the Missouri, which goes into commission sometime in January and will sail for the West Indies about the middle of that month in command of Capt. William Sheffield Cowles. In preparing the complement of the vessels it has been found that there is a great desire to serve on the Missouri. Aside from the fact that she is believed to be one of the best ships of the Navy, the popularity of Captain Cowles during his term as Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Navigation is also responsible for a large share of the favor which his ship is enjoying before her commission. The officers for the Missouri have been selected with the greatest care and the list speaks for itself as to the caliber of men obtained. One of the first officers selected was Lieut. Frank K. Hill to be the navigator. The other officers thus far selected are: Executive officer, Lieut. Comdr. John M. Orchard; Lieut. Comdr. Frederick C. Bieg; Ordnance officer, Lieut. Cleland Davis; Paym. George P. Dyer, Surg. John F. Urie, marine officer, Capt. David D. Porter and Lieut. John P. V. Gridley; line officers, Lieut. Robert K. Crank, Lieut. William P. Scott, Lieut. William C. Davis, Lieut. Ralph Earle, Lieut. William Russell White, Lieut. K. G. Castleman and Midshipman Thomas Ward, jr., unassigned.

The bell to be presented to the U.S.S. cruiser Cleveland by the citizens of Cleveland, O., was unboxed at the general storehouse, Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N.H., Nov. 3. The bell weighs 500 lbs., is 24 inches in diameter at the mouth and is nearly 30 inches in height, including the ornamental acorn at the top. It is beautifully embellished in relief with incidents in the career of Commodore C. H. Perry, who destroyed the British fleet on Lake Erie, Sept. 10, 1813. The bell is inscribed on the rim: "Presented to the U.S.S. Cleveland by the citizens of Cleveland," and above are the famous declarations, "We have met the enemy and they are ours," and "If a victory is to be gained I'll gain it."

The detail of Lieut. Comdr. Charles A. Gove, U.S.N., for duty in the Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, follows a full tour of service at the Naval War College, Narragansett Bay. He returned from sea early in the present year and will thus be available for bureau duty for the next two years. As the result of long experience the various bureau chiefs prefer to have an officer assigned to duty in the Department who has at least a full year to serve ashore, and it has been found that the best service an officer can render in bureau work is during the second year of assignment to that sort of service. It requires a considerable period of experience in the merely clerical duties of an office before any one can feel that the routine is like second nature. There are many officers, however, who do not like bureau service and prefer sea duty as an alternative. Commander Gove is regarded as an exceptionally capable officer both afloat and ashore.

The captured gunboat Isla de Cuba has been ordered to the Pensacola Navy Yard, where she will be put out of commission and a survey will be held to ascertain if the vessel is fit to be repaired for any reasonable sum. The Isla de Cuba has been engaged on the Asiatic Station as naval patrol on the Yang Tze River, and is in need of extensive repairs and overhauling.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Nov. 7, 1903.

Much sympathy is expressed here for Mrs. Charles D. Rhodes, the guest of Mrs. Franklin J. Drake, to whom the news of the death of her son, Paymaster Stewart Rhodes, at the naval hospital at Honolulu, was conveyed through a telegram which was received by Commander Drake last Sunday. Mrs. Rhodes is completely prostrated by the death of her son, who was the last member of her immediate family.

On Tuesday evening, Nov. 2, Comdr. and Mrs. Charles E. Fox, of the Adams, gave a dinner aboard the ship, complimentary to Rear Admiral and Mrs. Bowman H. McCalla. Mrs. Frazier, the wife of Chaplain J. B. Frazier, of the San Francisco Naval Training Station, spent Tuesday in Vallejo, the guest of Mrs. C. C. Fewell.

Mrs. F. H. Holmes was the hostess at a reception given here between the hours of four and six on Wednesday, Nov. 4, in honor of her guest, Mrs. Elliott, of San Francisco. Mrs. Elliott, being the widow of a naval officer, is well known throughout the Service, and many of the residents here were glad of an opportunity to renew a former pleasant acquaintance. Mrs. Elliott has but recently returned from five years abroad, the greater part of this time being spent in the Orient. On the occasion of Wednesday's reception Mrs. Holmes' handsome residence was beautifully decorated. Yellow, the color so popular for decorations during the California autumn, was used with good results, great bowls of chrysanthemums being placed on all sides. Mrs. Holmes was assisted in receiving by the Misses McCalla, Miss Moore, Miss Waggoner, Mrs. MacArthur, Mrs. Kindelberger and Mrs. Irwin, while Mrs. Craven and Mrs. Miller assisted their hostess with the sandwiches and ices, and Mrs. Graham presided over the chocolate table. Among those invited to meet Mrs. Elliott were Mrs. R. H. McCalla, Mrs. Simons, Mrs. C. P. Bagge, Mrs. J. T. Miller, Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Offley, Mrs. F. B. Zahm, Mrs. T. Gaines Roberts, Mrs. Trowbridge, Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Arthur MacArthur, Mrs. B. F. Tilley, Miss Waggoner, Mrs. John Irwin, Mrs. Irwin, Mrs. F. J. Drake, Mrs. A. A. McAllister, Mrs. R. M. Cutts, Mrs. A. F. Dixon, Mrs. Mary Turner, Mrs. Menefee, Mrs. E. D. Taussig, Mrs. Charles Fox, Mrs. I. T. Hagner, Mrs. R. L. Coontz, Mrs. Kindelberger, Mrs. Theodore Fenton, Mrs. McCrae, Mrs. George Hanscom, Miss Marie English, Mrs. V. Y. Harrison, and Miss Bolard.

General Meade and his family left the yard on Monday, the 2d, to the great regret of their friends here. A large number of people were down to the quay wall to see them off and as the boat on which they were passengers steamed down the channel there was a perfect din from all the vessels around as they tooted their steam whistles as a Godspeed to the travelers.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. McCalla gave a dinner on Wednesday evening, complimentary to Capt. and Mrs. Taussig. The table decorations were unusually handsome. American beauty roses were the flowers used, while at each end of the table stood beautiful dishes of fruit. Covers were laid for ten, there being present in addition to the guests of honor, Comdr. and Mrs. C. B. T. Moore, Comdr. and Mrs. A. F. Dixon and Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. T. G. Roberts.

On the same evening Lieut. and Mrs. MacArthur gave a small dinner, at which were present Miss McCalla, Miss Lily McCalla, Miss Waggoner, Dr. Elmer, of the Independence, and Civil Engineer Parsons. After the dinner the party attended the dance in the sail loft, which, although smaller than the fortnightly hops usually are, was a very pleasant affair.

Miss Mattie Milton was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. E. D. Taussig on the Independence for a day or two during this week. Miss Stella McCalla spent a few days of this week in San Francisco, and while there attended one of the large dances of the season. Dr. Dabney came up from Pensacola on Thursday to visit some of his friends before starting out on his recruiting duty. His place on the training ship will be taken by Dr. Elmer, of the Independence.

Lieut. Comdr. Albert P. Niblack is expected to arrive from Honolulu the first of the coming week, and his marriage to Miss Mary Harrington, a popular belle of San Francisco, has been set for Tuesday, Nov. 4. The plans for the wedding have not yet been completed, but it will probably be a day affair at the beautiful Harrington home in the metropolis. The wedding of Miss Louise Harrington to Lieutenant Leahy will take place the first week in February.

Asst. Paym. Arthur S. Brown, who until recently was attached to the receiving ship Independence, sailed on the steamer Alameda to-day for Honolulu, where he is to take charge of the Navy pay office, made vacant by the death of Paym. Stewart Rhodes. Last evening a number of his friends gave a banquet in his honor in San Francisco.

Mr. A. C. Johnson, a son of the Director General of the of the British Ordnance Survey, visited the yard this week, the guest of Chaplain A. A. McAllister. Mr. Johnson has passed the examination for a commission as an officer in the British army, which he will receive next January, and in the meantime he is making a tour of the country west of the Rocky Mountains.

The distiller boat Iris is expected to arrive here from Guam any day, as she left that port on the same day as did the mail steamer which came in this week. The Iris, which has never been to Mare Island—having gone out to Guam from the East—is coming here for general repairs and an overhauling.

All work on the U.S. training ship Adams has been completed, and her sailing orders are that she leave for her southern cruise with the apprentice boys next Monday.

The U.S.S. Petrel, which went into commission on Oct. 19, after having received a thorough overhauling at this yard, left here on Nov. 5 for a trial outside the Golden Gate bar, similar to the one that was given the Boston before she left here on her last cruise. The ship encountered a pretty rough sea, but all her machinery worked with perfect satisfaction. The ship returned to the yard late the same night.

Besides the general repairs to the Yorktown she is to receive a new ice machine, distiller and evaporator, all of which are to be made and installed at this yard. A full set of pumps and a new generating set is also to be supplied to her.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Nov. 11, 1903.

The three midshipmen who were dismissed by sentence of court-martial for hazing were notified of their dismissal Saturday morning and left the Academy during the day. They are Earl W. Chaffee, of Rhineland, Wis.; John N. Lofland, of Oskaloosa, Iowa, and Joseph D. Little, of Springfield, Ohio. The trials in these cases began on Monday, Nov. 2, and the convictions and approvals of the sentences took place within the week, a space of time unprecedented for its brevity. It is surmised that the authorities considered it better to have the matter over before any attempt could be made to bring influence to bear to have the midshipmen retained. The cases were all regarded as clearly cases of hazing, and under the circumstances it is difficult to see what other conclusion could have been reached. The defenses were almost entirely technical.

The unique spectacle of a full sized mast with all the sails, yards, blocks and ropes exactly as on a full rigged ship, within four walls, and under a roof is now to be seen at the new boat house at the Naval Academy. It is 73 feet in height, and is exactly like in every way

the mizen mast of the U.S.S. Chesapeake, specially constructed for the practice work of the midshipmen. The Chesapeake left Annapolis on Monday for Norfolk, where she will go into drydock.

The first of the battle drills and sham landing parties which have been held this year took place last Saturday morning, under the direction of Lieut. Comdr. W. F. Fullam. The vessels used were the monitor Terror, the gunboats Sandoval and Alvarado, the torpedo-boat destroyer McDonough and the torpedo boats Porter, Gwin, Talbot and Manley. All the maneuvers used in a regular sea fight were carried out. This took place in the Chesapeake bay beyond Annapolis harbor.

The second part of the work of the morning was still more interesting. A number of the midshipmen in twelve launches and cutters, and carrying several pieces of small artillery had landed through Carr's Creek at the back of the old proving grounds and taken a commanding position covering the approach by way of the Severn. The vessels of the fleet approached within gun shot, and after thoroughly shelling the position of the defending party, a force from the fleet attempted a landing in small boats. A brave defense was made, but according to the plan already laid out the attack finally carried the day with a grand assault.

The Naval Academy authorities will, as usual, offer one of the boxes at the West Point-Annapolis football game to the President of the United States and hope to have him occupy it, on Nov. 28. The Navy expects the usual ten boxes from the University of Pennsylvania authorities. The first will be allotted to the President, and the others in the following manner: No. 2, the Secretary of the Navy; No. 3, the Superintendent of the Naval Academy; No. 4, Admiral Dewey; No. 5, Admiral T. A. M. Miller; No. 6, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy; No. 7, the commandant of the League Island Navy Yard; No. 8, the commandant of midshipmen; No. 9, Col. Robert M. Thompson, of New York; No. 10, Governor John Walter Smith, of Maryland. Seventy-six boxes for the Army-Navy game were sold in Philadelphia on Nov. 10 for \$5,500. This sum will be added to the \$15,000 secured from the sale of 6,000 tickets sent to the University of Pennsylvania and the sum will go to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home. There are ninety-six boxes in all upon the field, but twenty are reserved for Army and Navy officers. The highest price paid was \$100; the lowest was \$50.

With the West Point game just three weeks off Annapolis showed in Saturday's game that it cannot defeat an opponent that plays fairly strong football. The Navy was defeated by the players from Washington and Jefferson College, a team which has made quite a reputation for itself among colleges in Ohio and western Pennsylvania, by a score of 16 to 6. The visitors won chiefly on account of their much stronger line. The play of the Navy ends was superior to that of the visitors, and the Navy held its own very well on an exchange of punts because their ends always downed the receiver of the kick with but little gain.

The Navy line up was as follows: Howard, (Whiting), left end; McKinney, left tackle; O'Brien, (Smith), left guard; Goss, center; Oak, right guard; Doherty, right tackle; Soule, capt., (Clay), right end; Wilcox, quarterback; Strassburger, (Root), left half back; Jones, right half back; Halsey, full back. Referee, Morrice, University of Pennsylvania. Umpire, Arthur Poe, of Princeton. Time of halves, 25 minutes each.

Mrs. Dodge, wife of Prof. O. G. Dodge, U.S.N., gave a delightful luncheon Friday afternoon, Nov. 6, to young ladies, at her residence, 45 Upshur row, in honor of her guest Miss Dickinson. Among those at the tables were Misses Brownson, Badger, Cutler, Dalsey Brown, Grace Howard, Frances Terry, Rosalie Porter, LeBreton and Ames. On Friday evening at their residence, 42 Upshur row, Comdr. and Mrs. Harry McL. P. Huse, U.S.N., entertained a number of their friends at a musicale. Several vocal and instrumental selections were rendered by Mrs. Minor, wife of Prof. R. H. Minor, U.S.N., and Prof. C. V. Cusachs, which were enjoyed by the guests. Some of those present were Superintendent and Mrs. Brownson, Commandant and Mrs. Badger, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. T. C. Dewey, Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Fell, of St. John's College, Prof. and Mrs. Marion, Prof. and Mrs. N. M. Terry, Asst. Surg. J. T. Kennedy, Prof. and Mrs. Cusachs, Prof. and Mrs. B. H. Minor, Mrs. and Miss LeBreton, Mrs. and Miss Badger, Miss Daisy Brown, and Professors Veinot and Rice, Captains R. H. Dunlap and Logan Feland, U.S.M.C., Lieut. Thomas Holcomb, U.S. M.C. and Professor Clark.

Mrs. Brownson gave a dance in honor of her daughter, Miss Caroline Brownson, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 10, at the Superintendent's residence, Upshur row. About sixty persons were present. The occasion was Miss Brownson's birthday.

Mrs. Knight, wife of Comdr. A. M. Knight, U.S.N., is visiting friends here, and will spend some time with her uncle, Judge Watkins, at Davidsonville, this county. Rear Admiral and Mrs. John M. Schouler have returned from abroad and have taken up their residence on Maryland avenue. Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts was here Saturday and visited the Naval Academy. Mrs. Walton, wife of Surg. T. C. Walton, U.S.N., retired, who has been visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Walton Crosby in Washington, has returned home. Comdr. Royal R. Ingersoll, U.S.N., has been spending some time in Annapolis on a visit to his son, Midshipman Ingersoll. Madame Marion, wife of Prof. Henri Marion, U.S.N., is visiting in Philadelphia.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Nov. 5, 1903.

Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, with Mrs. Funston and their two children, returned Thursday from Oakland, Cal., where they had been visiting Mrs. Funston's parents. Mrs. Martin L. Crimmins, who has been the guest of Col. and Mrs. Huston for several days, returned Wednesday morning to Fort Lawton, where she will remain two weeks. Mrs. Crimmins, with her young child, will leave for New York city to spend the winter with the parents of Lieutenant Crimmins.

Contract Dental Surg. Alden Carpenter returned this week from his tour of Alaska, where he had been attending to the dental work of the officers and men stationed at Fort Egbert, Gibbon, St. Michael and Nome.

One of the most delightful musicales which the people of Vancouver Barracks have enjoyed in some time was given Tuesday afternoon by Col. and Mrs. Wickson, who are visiting Lieut. and Mrs. J. M. Graham. The program which was delightfully rendered, received many encores and was as follows: Scherzo by Chopin, Mrs. Goe; "Answer," a song, by Lieut. W. P. Screws, with violin and piano accompaniment by Major and Mr. Goe; "Ave Maria" by Mrs. Goe, accompanied by Major Goe on the violin; "Madrigal," by Victor Haven, Mrs. George R. Davis, who then sang E. Guild-hardetots "Invocation," followed by "For All Eternity." Mrs. Goe was assisted by Mrs. John Howard, Mrs. James M. Graham, Mrs. William P. Screws, Miss Johnson and Mrs. Thorrington. After the musicale refreshments were served.

Mrs. J. Mora Moss arrived the end of last week from California to visit her brother, Doctor Bruce Foulker. Miss Kellogg, of Oakland, is now at Vancouver Barracks as the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Edward S. Walton. Halloween was celebrated by Major and Mrs. S. W. Miller in the good old-fashioned way, with all the quaint customs appropriate to that special night. The house was filled with the spoils of the woods, Oregon grapes, snow berries and beautiful autumn leaves, which were prettily arranged upon the walk and mantle pieces. To provide light many quaint jack o'lanterns were hung from the ceiling and placed in convenient corners. In the center of the room stood a tripod wreathed with

green from which hung a big iron pot full of cider which was served throughout the evening. The fortune teller was Mrs. David du B. Gaillard, who caused much fun with her clever prophecies. Late in the evening dainty refreshments symbolical of the occasion were served. Major and Mrs. Miller's guest were Col. and Mrs. Huston, Major and Mrs. Goe, Mrs. and Miss Thompson, Major and Mrs. Dyer, Major and Miss Febiger, Capt. and Mrs. Gaillard, Lieut. B. J. Mitchell, Major W. A. Bethel, Miss Wilcox, Capt. and Mrs. Walton, Capt. and Mrs. Johnson, Lieut. and Mrs. Miller, Lieut. and Mrs. Screws, Mrs. Thorrington, Lieut. and Mrs. Fenner, Lieut. and Mrs. Hadsell, Lieut. and Mrs. Graham, Miss Wickson, Mrs. and Miss Johnson and Lieutenants Cecil and Tillotson.

Mrs. Raymond H. Fenner entertained at a pleasant card party Wednesday afternoon, her guests being Mrs. A. B. Dyer, Mrs. Joseph F. Huston, Mrs. S. M. Goe, Mrs. E. S. Walton, Mrs. E. M. Johnson, Mrs. W. P. Screws, Mrs. D. B. Gaillard, Miss Thompson, Miss Febiger, Mrs. G. A. Hadsell, Mrs. J. M. Graham, Miss Thorrington, Mrs. A. B. and Miss Johnson, Mrs. S. W. Miller. The first prize, a dainty cup and saucer, was won by Mrs. Screws. Miss Wickson won the second prize, an Oregon spoon, and to Mrs. Hadsell was awarded Hoyle's book of parlor games.

Another pleasant card party was given by Miss Wilcox Thursday afternoon, to Mrs. Huston, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Goe, Mr. Ebert, Mrs. Eltinge, Mrs. Howard, Miss Thompson and Miss Trotter. The prizes were won by Mrs. Eltinge, a dainty cup and saucer, Miss Thompson, a candle stick, and Mrs. Howard, a satin coat hanger. Capt. and Mrs. David du B. Gaillard will give a large card party Friday evening.

NEW ENGLAND NOTES.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 12, 1903.

Col. Samuel M. Mills, U.S.A., of Fort Warren, made an official visit to Fort Banks, Winthrop, Tuesday, and with officers of the local garrison went thoroughly over the fortifications of that station. Colonel Mills and Mrs. Mills, as well as other officers of the Coast Artillery service here, will be the guests of Mr. Victor Mapes at the Globe Theater the coming week to witness "Captain Barrington," the patriotic play which has made such a hit especially with the Army and Navy folks here. The roles as played by Mr. Richman is beyond criticism.

Mrs. Sweet, wife of Col. Owen Jay Sweet, U.S.A., and her daughter, Mrs. William H. Baker, are at the Lenox, Boston, for the winter, and are pleasantly met socially. Capt. Charles R. Lloyd, Art. Corps, is settled at Fort Revere, Hull (the smallest town in Massachusetts), and is getting into harness.

Lieut. and Mrs. Harry P. Wilbur (nee Widdfield), who have been spending their honeymoon in New York and Pennsylvania, are on their way to Key West, where Lieutenant Wilbur is stationed. Mrs. Wilbur's sister, wife of Captain Howell, Mrs. J. F. Howell and her children, Mary Adele and James Frederick, jr., are pleasantly quartered in "officer's row," Fort Banks. Lieut. and Mrs. Brainerd Taylor have been in New Jersey during the week in attendance at the funeral of a friend, a second loss to come to them in a brief time, the first being the young wife of Capt. Hugh Bancroft, of the M.V.M.

Portsmouth folks are gratified over the promotion of Naval Constr. J. G. Tawressey, U.S.N., so long attached to the navy yard there. He goes to the Bureau of Construction as assistant chief.

Under the new national militia law Governor Bates, of Massachusetts, may apply to the War Department for the detail of an officer of the Army as military adviser. In that case there may be two candidates for the position—Gen. John L. Tiernon and Gen. Edmund Rice, both retired, yet vigorous and well qualified for the position. General Tiernon has taken up a residence in Riverbank Court, Cambridge; General Rice at Hotel Brunswick, Boston.

Lieut. Col. Allen C. Kelton, U.S.M.C., has reported to Rear Admiral Johnson for duty as the successor of Col. Percival C. Pope, who goes to Mare Island as commandant of the Marine Corps of that station. Colonel Kelton comes from Newport, R.I., and with a record most creditable since he joined the Service in 1869. He has many friends here to extend a welcome. Col. and Mrs. Pope left for San Francisco Monday.

Civil Engr. Charles W. Parks, U.S.N., estimates that eighty-five per cent. of the work on the great drydock at the Boston yard is completed, and 540 of the more than 700 feet of the structure is nearly finished. With a large crew of men at work it is expected that the New Year will see the completion, and by May 1, at the latest, the dock will be ready for any battleship afloat.

Capt. Basil O. Lenoir, signal officer of the Department, is at Fort Constitution, N.H., and will superintend the repairs on the cable connecting that Fort with Fort Foster. There was an unfortunate suicide at the navy yard Friday—that of Gunner George P. Brady, of the U.S.S. Monongahela. He returned that morning from Newport, where he went on leave to visit his wife and child. Ill health is supposed to be the cause. He was given a funeral with full naval honors and the body later shipped to Newport escorted by Marines and sailors to the station in Portsmouth.

Lieut. W. R. Cushman, of the Vixen, has discarded his crutches and will be ready to sail with his ship.

M. H. B.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Nov. 8, 1903.

The post was visited by a conflagration on Wednesday evening that wiped out one of the three hay sheds, and for a time, seriously threatened the others with destruction. The sentry on duty at the hay corral saw the lower shed burst into flame. He immediately gave the alarm and the entire garrison with the fire fighting apparatus was on the scene in a remarkably short time. By dint of hard work the adjoining shed was saved. The other shed, of recent construction, was filled with 700 tons of newly baled hay, and all attempts to extinguish the fire there were futile. Night and day details are still at work throwing water on the smoldering mass and carting it away when its condition permits. The shed which cost \$3,500 is an entire loss as well as the hay, which cost as much more. Spontaneous combustion is thought to have been the cause. The shed will be rebuilt as soon as practicable.

The work of clearing away the last vestige of the maneuver camp has been carried on steadily, under the direction of Captain Baker of the Q.M. Dept., and the work is about completed. An immense amount of equipment has to be stored as well as other property shipped to different points. The question of next year's maneuvers is already being agitated and several officers have been quoted on the subject by the press in this section. The suitability of Fort Riley in view of the leasing of the adjoining public lands seems to be established beyond all doubt, for the facilities in every respect were all that could be desired. The claims of Fort Sill are spoken of, but it hardly seems likely that they will be seriously considered. A large number of the National Guardsmen of the Kansas regiments have lost their positions owing to their attending the maneuvers at Fort Riley, and the matter is to be thoroughly investigated by the Governor of the State. The Atchinson company had fourteen men so discharged, two of this number having been employed by a railroad which received a considerable addition to

its earnings from hauling troops and supplies to and from Fort Riley.

The board of officers composed of Major W. H. Coffin, Field Art., Major James Lockett, 4th Cav., and 2d Lieut. James P. Terrell, which is adjusting the claims of the property owners, have their time well occupied at present. The principal damage was that done to fences, but little harm was done the crops. All the farmers interested seem more than satisfied with method of adjustment.

The garrison donned the blue uniform on Friday, and the change was most welcome, as the cold nights make the khaki anything but comfortable.

Major and Mrs. Lockett, of the Cavalry post, entertained at dinner on the evening of Oct. 30 in a charming manner, in honor of Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A. The decorative scheme was in yellow. Chrysanthemums predominated and were most effective in the table decoration. There were covers for sixteen. Among those present were Brigadier Generals Grant, Bell and Barry, Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Knox, of Washington, Miss Holly, of Kentucky, Colonel Raspooff, of the Russian Embassy, Colonel Tederic de Monteverde, of the Spanish Legation, Major and Mrs. W. H. Coffin, and Lieut. Charles S. Haight, 4th Cav.

The Artillery garrison is having the full course in the supplementary season of target practice with the pistol. This month the Artillery battalion will have one practice march for each of the batteries, and one each for the battalions made up of the 6th, and the 7th, and the 19th, and the 20th Companies, under officers designated by the sub-post commander. The lieutenants will have command of the batteries at various times.

Corporal Gaston O'Brien, 6th Battery, has been promoted to sergeant. Corporals Reher, Romig and Murray have been promoted sergeants in the 25th Battery. Privates Jared, Payne, Keegan and Butler have been appointed corporals in the same organization.

The post football team has resumed regular practice now that the maneuvers are over, in order to prepare for some rather stiff propositions between the present and Thanksgiving Day. On Tuesday the State Agricultural eleven will line up against them on the athletic field. A game with Fort Leavenworth in return for the one played on these grounds during the maneuvers is looked for some time this month.

The several members of the 6th Battery confined in the post hospital with typhoid, the result of drinking water at Wakefield, Kas., it is supposed, while on a practice march, are on the road to recovery. No new cases have developed.

Sixty-three members of the Hospital Corps, who were held here following the close of the maneuvers, were returned to their several stations last week.

Captains Brooks and McNeil and Lieut. B. F. Browne, of the Artillery, while duck shooting in the vicinity of Wakefield last week had a narrow escape from drowning. Owing to a very high wind, which often prevails in this section, their boat became unmanageable and finally swamped. Although weighted down with heavy clothing they succeeded in making dry land.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Nov. 2, 1903.

With the advent of the cool evenings informal chafing dish parties have naturally become popular in the garrison, three having been given during the past week. At the first Capt. and Mrs. J. W. Clinton entertained in honor of Miss Adah Howell, who, with Mrs. Howell, wife of Major D. L. Howell, is at present their guest.

Capt. Glenn H. Davis and Lieut. M. M. Keck, who occupy quarters together, were the hosts at the second, their guests being Capt. and Mrs. A. T. Smith, Miss Smith, Capt. and Mrs. Clinton, Mrs. Howell, Miss Howell, Lieut. D. H. Bower and Lieut. J. S. Hamilton. These two bachelors entertained again delightfully on Halloween, when new and novel charms were tried.

Capt. Warren S. Barlow, 25th Inf., passing through El Paso, on his way to Fort Bayard, N.M., was a visitor at the post last week when he was entertained by Capt. and Mrs. Clinton.

The El Paso Social Club has started its attractive winter hops, and the officers and ladies of the garrison have enjoyed its hospitality.

The entire garrison is delighted over the news of the improved condition of Capt. C. C. Ballou, who was ordered to the General Hospital in Washington for treatment a month or so ago.

Capt. and Mrs. James W. Clinton gave a very artistic and attractive dinner party on Thursday evening, Nov. 5, their guests being Mrs. Howell, Lieut. Col. H. S. Foster, Captain Davis, Capt. and Mrs. A. T. Smith, Miss Howell, Miss Smith and Lieutenants Hamilton and Keck. Mr. Horace J. Peck, of Providence, R.I., traveling through the West in mining interests, was the guest of Captain Davis last week.

The large and extensive ranch of Mr. Henry Newman, about fifteen miles from Fort Bliss, was the destination last Saturday of a very jolly party consisting of the officers and ladies of the garrison and a few others from El Paso, the trip being made either on horseback or in the Army conveyances. A delicious hot luncheon was served by Miss Newman, who also delighted her guests with her beautiful voice. Later the party was entertained at supper by Messrs. Moss, Hubbel and Knoback, whose ranch adjoins that of Mr. Newman. Not the least enjoyable feature of the trip was the return by moonlight.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 6, 1903.

On Thursday morning the Government tug Slocum transferred Co. D, 13th Inf., Capt. F. W. Fuger, commanding, from the Discharge Camp, Angel Island, to Benicia Barracks, and in the afternoon Co. L, 13th Inf., Capt. H. V. Evans commanding, was brought down from Benicia Barracks to the Discharge Camp.

The general hospital is getting more and more the dignity of a separate post. A bowling alley and gymnasium are being constructed for the Hospital Corps and convalescent patients; the hospital will have a guard-house of its own; there will be a post exchange and billiard room connected with the Hospital Corps quarters, and a complete system of lighting and ventilation for officers and men.

Mrs. Eleanor Martin entertained Mrs. George Reed and Mrs. John R. R. Hannay, daughters of Major General Young, Chief of Staff, at an informal tea on Thursday afternoon in the palm garden of the Palace. Lieut. Col. Marion P. Maus, 2d Inf., and Mrs. Maus, Capt. and Mrs. Chamberlain and Capt. John R. R. Hannay, 2d Inf., were among the guests.

Major Osgood Rafferty, U.S.A., formerly attending surgeon at headquarters, left on Sunday evening for his new station, Fort Monroe. Major C. R. Krauthoff, chief commissary of the Department, and Mrs. Krauthoff entertained a small party at dinner on Thursday evening at the Colonial. The guests were Col. and Mrs. George Andrews, Adjutant General of the Department, Major and Mrs. Devol, Major and Mrs. Rafferty and Capt. and Mrs. Dean.

The Ladies' Army Card Club met on Tuesday afternoon with Mrs. C. R. Krauthoff in her beautiful quarters at the Colonial. Lieut. James McMullin, 15th Cavalry, has returned from Yosemite. Major George O. Squier, Chief Signal Officer of the Department, reported at headquarters on Wednesday afternoon. Major Squier has been absent for two months during which time he has visited thirty-two States and consulted with the author-

ties at Washington regarding the enlargement and improvement of the signal service in this Department. Capt. Charles R. Howland, 21st Inf., aide to General MacArthur, and Lieut. George E. Stewart, 18th Inf., are inspecting the country in the vicinity of San Jose and Sergeant to locate a permanent target range.

The transport Sheridan with the 2d Infantry sailed for the Philippines on Saturday noon. The most interesting feature of the departure was the large number of brides and grooms on the transport. Among the number were Capt. and Mrs. John R. R. Hannay, Capt. and Mrs. David L. Stone, Lieut. and Mrs. A. L. Curtis, Lieut. and Mrs. A. H. Huguet, Lieut. and Mrs. James Justice, Lieut. and Mrs. Harry A. Ripley, Lieut. and Mrs. Robert Whitfield and Lieut. and Mrs. Harry Parshall. Other Army ladies sailing on the transport were Mrs. Hannay and Miss Hannay, family of Colonel Hannay; Mrs. M. P. Maus, Mrs. Abner Pickering, Mrs. L. T. Richardson, Mrs. Isaac Newell, Mrs. G. N. Bomford, Mrs. L. W. Leonard, Mrs. H. L. Harris, Mrs. C. C. Geer, Mrs. George L. Dyer and two daughters, of the Navy; Mrs. J. L. Chamberlain, of the Inspector General's Department; Mrs. E. P. Jocelyn and children, family of Colonel Jocelyn, 14th Inf.; Mrs. W. M. Whitman, Mrs. F. J. Morrow, Mrs. H. A. Headley, Mrs. R. C. Croxton, Mrs. E. L. Munson, Mrs. J. C. Castner, Mrs. L. L. Krebs and daughter, Mrs. O. C. Troxel.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Nov. 10, 1903.

We are enjoying delightful Indian summer weather, with occasionally a bitter day. Out-of-door sports are very popular. Golf and horse back riding are much enjoyed. With the cessation of drills last week, the football players have now more time to devote to practice.

There was no complaint on the score of slow playing to be made against the home eleven last week. The Manhattan team was defeated by the overwhelming score of 18 to 0 in the game on Saturday afternoon. Ten touchdowns and eight goals were secured by West Point. The cadets' goal was at no time in danger, and the visitors did not make a first down during the entire game. The cadet eleven was the heavier, the playing was fast and furious, in fact the game was the fastest played on the West Point field this year.

We are looking forward with interest to the Chicago game, the last of the season to be played at the post, which will take place on Saturday of the present week, Nov. 14. Scores of other games played on Saturday, Nov. 7 were: Harvard 17, Pennsylvania 10; Cornell 6, Lehigh 0; Yale 30, Syracuse 0; Princeton 11, Lafayette 0; Indiana 25, Georgetown 6; Washington and Jefferson 16, Annapolis 0; Dartmouth 18, Amherst 0; Wesleyan 61, Trinity 11.

West Point, so far, during the present season has scored 112 points to her opponents 22. Annapolis has scored 62 to her opponents 44.

The Ladies' Card and Reading Clubs met for the first time this season on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons, respectively. Mrs. Edgerton entertained the Reading Club last Thursday. "Job" was the subject of the paper read. Mrs. Hobbs entertained the Card Club this Tuesday afternoon. A large card party given by Mrs. Berry on Wednesday afternoon was among the most enjoyable social events of the week. The officers' dancing class met on Friday evening, and a concert was given in Cullum on Saturday evening.

Gen. Anson G. McCook, accompanied by his brother, Rev. Dr. Henry McCook and Mrs. McCook, Col. W. Raspooff, of Washington, and Capt. J. T. Thompson, Springfield Arsenal, have been among recent guests registered at the hotel. Mrs. W. R. Smith and Master George Davis Smith are visiting Gen. and Mrs. George B. Davis at 1374 Columbia road, Washington.

A cadet hop will be given on Saturday of the present week, and on the following Saturday, Nov. 21, a lecture will be delivered in Cullum Hall by Mr. W. W. Ellsworth. Subject, Andre and Arnold.

In a game between the football eleven of the Artillery and Cavalry detachments, played on the polo grounds near the camp, the Artillery defeated the Cavalry by a score of 15 to 0, on Wednesday afternoon.

FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., Nov. 7, 1903.

The field day exercises for the men of the 3d Infantry were a great success, and were attended by a crowd of soldiers and civilians. The weather was ideal, exhilarating and beaming. The results were as follows: 100-yard dash, won by Sergeant Seither, Co. B; putting 16-lb. shot, Private Wright, Co. A; slow-mule race, Private Cummings, Co. I; running broad jump, Private Pigg, Co. A, retreating sharp shooter, Private White, Co. B; tug of war, team from Co. A; cartridge race, Private Both, Co. B; quarter-mile race, Private Pigg, Co. A; relay race, team from Co. L. During the exercises Private Diemer suffered a severe attack of illness and was removed to the post hospital.

Sergt. Stephen Miller, 1st Battalion, 3d Inf., has made application to be transferred to the 20th; that he may make the trip to the Philippines with that regiment. Many of the 20th have been transferred to the 3d, all men who have but a short time to serve and who desire to re-enlist.

Capt. J. W. Barker, Co. C, 3d Inf., who has been at West Point, Ky., is visiting in the post. Major J. Wake-man will spend a leave visiting his mother in Connecticut.

On Wednesday next work on the addition to the Commissary building will commence. The addition will be twenty-five feet in length, and will be placed next to the old guard house.

Lance Corp. James J. Larson, Co. L, 3d Inf., was promoted to corporal in the same company, Saturday, vice Dalton, who has been made a battalion sergeant major.

Miss Hale, who has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. H. A. Smith, left for her home in New York Nov. 4.

At reveille, Nov. 4, Madeline, a little daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Charles Miller, made her advent into this post and into this great, big world. May all the blessings of life attend her!

Capt. and Mrs. Marshall, of the 13th Cavalry, arrived here yesterday, and are the guests of Gen. and Mrs. Page. The Misses Page, who have been visiting them, returned to their home at this post, with them.

A military euchre was given Nov. 5 by Mrs. Helen Hardy Mitchell, which was a novelty, being the first military euchre ever given in Cincinnati. Mrs. Mitchell's home was decorated with the national colors. Red, white and blue were carried out in the color scheme throughout the house. The trophies for the guests were flags or flag buttons.

Lieut. R. O. Ragsdale and his bride arrived yesterday from Memphis, Tenn. Miss Williams, daughter of Major Arthur Williams, 2d Inf., who has been the guest of Col. and Mrs. Haskell, left for her home at Columbus, Ohio, on Thursday of this week. Capt. W. P. Jackson, 3d Inf., and bride, will arrive to-day from Palmyra, Mo., where they have been on their bridal trip. Dr. F. M. Wall, who has been stationed at this post for some time has left for Columbus, Ohio, preparatory to his departure from his new station at Fort George F. Thomas, Tenn.

Fort Thomas will be the scene of a series of brilliant gatherings during the winter. Col. and Mrs. H. L. Haskell are leading in making arrangements for the enjoyment of the younger people. The wives of the officers met with Mrs. Haskell on the afternoon of Nov. 10 and outlined the following program: Beginning on Sat-

urday evening, Nov. 23, Col. and Mrs. Haskell will begin a series of card parties, which will be continued every two weeks at the home of one of the officers. Each alternate week a hop will be given at the Administration Building.

The Short Story Club, composed of the women of the post, will meet each Monday at 10 o'clock at the home of one of the officers. The hostess will read her favorite short story, while the other members may engage in fancy sewing or in embroidery. At the conclusion the merits of the story read will be discussed.

Col. and Mrs. Haskell will entertain with a garrison reception on Saturday evening, Nov. 14, in honor of the two post brides, Mrs. W. P. Jackson, wife of Captain Jackson, and Mrs. R. O. Ragsdale, wife of Lieutenant Ragsdale; Miss Gregory, of Washington, who is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Maury Nichols; Miss Isabella Nelson Smith, of Brooklyn, N.Y., and Miss De Witt, of Washington, who will be the guests of Col. and Mrs. Haskell. Miss DeWitt is the fiancée of Lieut. H. M. Blanchard. The engagement was announced a few days ago. The wedding will take place in the early spring.

A special hop and a banquet will take place at the Administration Building once a month.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Nov. 9, 1903.

Notwithstanding the strict quarantine at the post, the young people have been having a very gay time. Miss Constance Clark gave a "Tower" party last Monday night, and a handsome supper was indulged in later.

Those present were Misses Florence, Elsie and Bessie Taylor, Miss Roberts, Miss Rowolly and Lieutenants Doyle, Jones, Graham, Peggam, Campbell, Tilford, Bell, Watson, Kelly, Malone, and Barlow. Tuesday night Miss Rowolly entertained the young people at cards, at her brother-in-law's quarters, Captain Rosenbaum.

The Misses Taylor gave a lawn party Wednesday afternoon to the young ladies and officers of the garrison. Games of all kinds were played, even blind man's buff, being revived to dispel the gloom of the yellow fever quarantine.

Thursday night Miss Arrowsmith gave a birthday party to Lieutenant Arrowsmith, assisted by Mrs. Preston. It was a regimental affair, only the officers and families of the 35th Infantry being present, with the exception of Miss Constance Clark. Friday night the usual hop was given in the hop room. The garrison being well represented. Capt. and Mrs. Ernest Hinds gave a dinner to the officers and their wives of the 35th Infantry Saturday night.

Capt. Samuel E. Allen, Art. Corps, has gone to Fort Monroe to be examined for promotion. Major Lorenzo Cook, 25th Inf., left Friday for Milwaukee for a tour of recruiting duty of two years. His son will remain at the post, as clerk to Captain Boetes in the building of the new addition. Among the recent arrivals at the post are Contract Surg. Robert L. Felts, and Capt. William C. Brown and Oscar J. Brown from Fort Clark, ordered here for promotion.

Capt. Francis A. Winter and Frederick P. Reynolds, of the Medical Corps, are here as members of a board to revise the drill manual for the Hospital Corps. Captain Reynolds was stationed here several years ago, and his old friends are glad to welcome him back.

The troops, who are now at Camp Constance, have been doing fine work. The officers are well pleased with the scoring made at target practice. They will be relieved by another detachment.

Col. and Mrs. John L. Clem, late of Fort Sam Houston, have arrived at their new station Manila. Major Mason was entertained at dinner in San Antonio last week. He is the envoy of the post, being the only one who can break quarantine. Col. Constance Williams, who has been ill so long, has assumed command of the post. Mrs. Williams had a narrow escape from death, as she, by mistake, took internally medicine intended for external use, but owing to the promptness of Major Mason no serious results are feared.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Nov. 9, 1903.

Troop K, 4th Cavalry, returned to the post last Sunday from West Point, Ky., where its members have been stationed since Aug. 31. Capt. H. C. Benson was in command and Lieut. Anton Jurich accompanied it. The troop was left behind after the maneuvers to repair in part the damage done by the troops to the farmers' property during the mimic battles.

Private Frank A. Edwards, 4th Cav., selected for a tour of duty as military attaché to the American Embassy at Rome, Italy, left last Wednesday en route for his new station. Major Edwards has been in command of the 3d Squadron, 4th Cav., for two years and a half, and has been stationed at Jefferson Barracks for two years, part of which time he commanded the post.

Major Charles G. Ayres, 8th Cav., has been commanding the post since Nov. 14 during the absence of Colonel Anderson, who is at West Point as a member of the board to adjust claims incident to the maneuvers.

Lieut. Charles C. Haight, and Lieut. William S. Martin, 4th Cav., returned to the post from Fort Riley, Kas., where they have been attending the maneuvers as aides-de-camp to Generals Bates and Grant. Lieutenant Martin has again assumed his duties as exchange and mess officer.

Miss Lee, the daughter of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, has been the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Rush S. Wells, 8th Cav., for the past week.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., Nov. 9, 1903.

Dr. and Mrs. James Ashburn entertained informally Monday evening, Nov. 2, at cards and a chafing dish supper, Captain Bolles, Captain Shaw, Dr. Marrow, Lieutenant Elliott, Miss Lowe, Mrs. W. L. Murphy and Miss Mercedes Bell, of Guelph, Ontario. Dr. Charles E. Marrow left Nov. 5 for duty at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Mrs. Armstrong, wife of Lieut. George R. Armstrong, who has been suffering with a sprained ankle, is able to be out. Miss Bess Iler, of Omaha, has been the guest of Miss Marie Lowe for a few days. Capt. Frank C. Bolles left for the East Tuesday, Nov. 3, on six weeks' leave.

Mrs. Wm. L. Murphy entertained informally for Mrs. James Ashburn, Nov. 5. Dr. and Mrs. Ashburn left Nov. 9 for their new station, Fort Lincoln, North Dakota. Lieut. Charles C. Allen has returned from Fort Riley, where he was serving on the staff of Gen. J. Franklin Bell as aide.

MAIL SCHEDULE FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

Steamer	Leaves San Francisco	Arrives Hong Kong	Arrives Manila
Korea	Nov. 13	.....	.....
Sonoma	Nov. 19	.....	.....
Gaelic	Nov. 25	.....	Dec. 22
Transport	Dec. 1	.....	Dec. 28
Hong Kong Maru	Dec. 3	Jan. 2	Jan. 4
Ventura	Dec. 5	.....	.....
Peking	Dec. 12	Jan. 10	Jan. 12
China	Dec. 12	.....	.....
Doric	Dec. 22	Jan. 20	Jan. 22
Nippon Maru	Dec. 29	.....	Jan. 29

*Make Manila direct.

BACHELORS IN THE ARMY.

Remarking that nothing emphasizes manly beauty so strongly as the buttons and gold lace of a military uniform, and that many a homely man is actually good looking when thus arrayed, the Washington correspondent of the Boston Herald points out that there are many notably handsome young bachelors in the Army from whom the young ladies are as yet at liberty to take their pick if they can capture them. "One of the handsomest bachelors in the Army," the writer continues, "is Capt. James A. Moss, 24th U.S. Infantry, who is a young man of distinction. He brought the first Spanish prisoners of war to the United States after the Santiago campaign, and since then he has become somewhat of an author. One of his books is entitled 'Memories of the Campaign of Santiago,' and he has recently prepared a 'Subalterns' Manual' for the guidance of officers newly appointed in the military service. Captain Moss is a French Creole, born in New Orleans. He looks strikingly like the poet Byron when the latter was a young man. Appointed a cadet at West Point in 1890, he was commissioned a lieutenant in the 25th Infantry four years later.

"Capt. John C. Gilmore, jr., was in the same class with Moss at the Military Academy, and, in addition to being a fine soldier, has been conspicuous in Washington for a number of years past in a social way. For quite a while he was one of the 'social aides,' as they might be called, at the White House, where he introduced people to the President at receptions and on other such occasions. The circumstance that he is a bachelor does not make him less in demand in fashionable drawing rooms. Born in New Mexico, he was appointed from New York, receiving a commission in the 4th Cavalry after graduation, and was transferred later to the Artillery Corps, in which he now holds the rank of captain. Captain Gilmore is a son of Gen. John C. Gilmore, retired, who was General Miles' adjutant general during the Spanish War. The young man performed conspicuous services in the Philippines, and his battalion had much to do with putting down the insurrection in the province of Leyte.

"Lieut. Robert H. C. Kelton is another handsome Army bachelor. A son of the late Adj. Gen. Kelton, he was born in Connecticut, and appointed from the State as a second lieutenant of Artillery in the Regular Army three months after the outbreak of the war with Spain. In February, 1901, he was promoted to a first lieutenant in the Artillery Corps, which rank he now holds. He is a remarkably bright young officer, and on one occasion did heroic service at a military post in the South, removing a quantity of ammunition that was threatened by fire.

"Lieut. Samuel Grant Shurtle is one of the best looking and most popular unmarried men in the Army to-day. He was born in Pennsylvania, was graduated from Lafayette College at Easton and taught school for a while at Mercersburg, Pa. At the outbreak of the Spanish War he enlisted as a private in the 8th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, but quickly rose from the ranks to be corporal and second lieutenant. In August, 1901, he was appointed a first lieutenant in the Artillery Corps of the Regular Army.

"Another notably handsome young bachelor is Capt. John Warren Joyes. His father was an officer of the Army, but retired to go into business, and was not successful, so that young Joyes had to fight pretty hard to get an education, studying nights and doing any sort of work that a boy could do in the daytime. But he was a brave youth, and after a while he got an appointment to West Point, where he entered in the same class with Moss and Gilmore. At the present time he is a captain in the Ordnance Department.

"Capt. William Wesley Gibson is likewise in the Ordnance Department, and has been conspicuous in Washington society, where good-looking and eligible bachelors are naturally in great demand. He is a good soldier and a popular officer. Born in Connecticut, he was appointed to the Military Academy from that State in 1875.

"One of the handsomest bachelors in the Army is Capt. Archibald W. Butt, who was appointed a captain in the Volunteer service in January, 1900. He is very popular, a capable soldier, and has done good fighting in the Philippines. In February, 1901, he was made a captain in the Regular Army, and at the present time is deputy quartermaster in Washington. He comes of one of the best families in Georgia.

"One of the most distinguished of Army bachelors is Major John Biddle, of the Engineer Corps, who is at present one of the three commissioners of the District of Columbia. He was graduated with distinction from the Military Academy in 1877. Since then he has performed notable services, and is esteemed one of the cleverest and most promising officers.

"Lieut. LeRoy D. Lewis belongs in Washington. He enlisted as a private in Troop L of the 1st Cavalry, in July, 1900, but rapidly rose to be corporal and sergeant, receiving a commission as second lieutenant in October of last year. He is now with the 4th Cavalry.

"Lieut. Duncan Elliott is not strictly speaking a bachelor, and would not be included in the list, therefore, were it not for the fact that he is disengaged in a matrimonial sense, and for the further circumstance that he is considered by many people to be the handsomest man in the Army. Some years ago he married a New York belle and heiress, Miss Sallie Hargous, but was afterwards divorced. In 1899 he was appointed to a lieutenantancy in the Volunteers, and at the present time he holds the same rank in the Cavalry arm of the Regular Service."

Any young woman who cannot make a selection from this list must be hard to please, and it should be remembered that these are only samples. It is not strange that the more our young officers come into contact with the people of their vicinage the more weddings multiply.

The U.S. Grant post of Brooklyn, under the able administration of Col. W. J. Harding, is one of the most efficient organizations of the Grand Army of the Republic in this country. It has for associate members one hundred of the best citizens of Brooklyn, and expends \$100 a month as a relief fund and is thoroughly efficient in Grand Army work. The post proposes to purchase a building for headquarters and we would suggest that the best way to accomplish this purpose is to raise the money by some plan of tontine investment. As the existence of the order is limited to the life of its members, this might well be done. The Grant post held its annual dinner at the Montauk Club, Brooklyn, on Thursday night, Nov. 12, some 130 or 140 members, associate

members and guests attending. George A. Price presided as toast master. Commander Harding made an interesting statement concerning the present condition of the post and its work, and Vice Commander E. A. Cruikshank presented the building scheme. Speeches followed from Rev. Lindsay Parker, William C. Church and Corporal Tanner. The members were full of enthusiasm and all present thoroughly enjoyed the occasion.

COLORADO NATIONAL GUARD SCANDALS.

General Chase, of the Colorado National Guard, who has been undergoing trial by G.C.M. for the past month for disobedience of orders, has been found guilty and sentenced to dishonorable discharge. Six members of the court voted him guilty and four members voted not guilty. The Governor has remitted the sentence of the court, and ordered General Chase on duty. The proceedings have disclosed an utter lack of discipline among the officers of the guard, which needs thorough reorganization from top to bottom to be of any service. The court has produced any amount of scandals, and the following from the Denver Times is only one example of many scandalous events.

"Shame and dishonor have permeated the Colorado National Guard to such an extent that the work of the court-martial, which Nov. 3 found Gen. John Chase guilty of a charge that was trumped up has enough work ahead to keep it busy for months to come. The court was divided six to four on the finding, but broke up in a disgraceful row over the sentence to be imposed, and men wearing the uniform of the guard accepted insults, that make the blood of any gentleman tingle, without resentment. The words of General Overmyer to Major Naylor of the court-martial were: 'You are a dirty liar.' The words of Colonel Fonda to Colonel Anfenger, both of the court-martial, were: 'You _____ of a Judas as you.'

"Colonel Anfenger desired to impose a sentence of dishonorable discharge from the guard and precipitated the row which resulted in the foregoing forceful language at the Brown hotel later and the discarding of their uniforms by Fonda, Gamble and Gilbert. The latter three quickly donned their citizen's clothes and refused to mingle with the coterie which had acted under orders from General Bell.

"The evidence showed that General Bell had no authority to be in Cripple Creek; that Chase was in full command; that Bell issued orders irregularly and signed the names of Chase and the Governor promiscuously; that Chase delayed execution of an order to release a prisoner for a few hours until he could confirm the executive origin of the order. The latter constituted the ground for the charge of disobedience of orders and it was on that charge that he was tried before a court-martial. Voluminous charges and specifications of malfeasance, corruption, forgery, etc., are ready for filing against General Bell, and charges are now in the hands of the court against Colonels Gross and Kimball, who drew revolvers on their superior, who attempted to investigate the payrolls."

SOME NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The State troops are very highly complimented in the report of the Adjutant General of the Army, which appears elsewhere in this number. They do not altogether escape criticism, but, on the whole, the War Department seems to be proud of its new wards. The report contains some excellent suggestions which should be noted and acted upon. In the opinion of the Acting Adjutant General marksmanship contributes 85 per cent. to the maximum of military efficiency. Moral: Shoot, shoot and continue shooting. Concentrate your efforts in making your men good marksmen. Secure proper ranges, wherever possible, and whether you have these or not devote much time to judging distance and other drills required for good shooting.

As a result of estimating distance tests for officers, of the National Guard of Washington, carried on at Camp Weisenburger, the following six officers are entitled to 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th places in order of proficiency: The distances were 642 yards, 784 yards, 533 yards.

1. 1st Lt. Geo. W. Mock, est'd..... 600 800 500 95.1%
2. Lt. W. A. Vaughn, est'd..... 600 800 500 95.1%
3. Capt. Herbert Nunn, est'd..... 550 700 600 90.3%
4. 2d Lt. B. E. Bowen, est'd..... 800 750 600 86.2%
5. Capt. A. C. Steinman, est'd..... 600 550 500 85.8%
6. Lt. Col. Otis Hamilton, est'd..... 650 1,075 500 85.2%
7. 1st Lt. Cal Welton, est'd..... 550 800 700 84.1%

The Board of Governors of the Military Athletic League of the United States have elected the following executive committee: Col. George R. Dyer, 12th Regiment; Col. H. H. Treadwell, 22d Regiment; Lieut. Col. T. J. O'Donoghue, A.A.G., 1st Brigade; Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston, General Staff; Comdr. R. P. Foreshaw, 1st Naval Battalion; Major W. A. Turpin, 13th Regiment, and Capt. C. I. Debevoise, of Troop C. This committee arranges for the tournament, makes all contracts, etc., and, in fact, controls all the affairs of the League, being in absolute power. Politics has played an amusing part in the League's affairs for some weeks. Just before the annual election, an opposition party to the old board of officers, went quietly to work headed by Capt. David Wilson, who secured a pocketful of proxy votes, and elected their own ticket by a big majority, but they still retained Colonel Dyer as president. On the Board of Governors elected, however, were more than enough officers, who were not exactly satisfied with the ticket elected, and they quietly laid their plans to elect an executive committee and keep off from it Colonel Morris, 1st vice-president, Captain Wilson, secretary, and others who had been active in opposing the old Board, and they succeeded. The opposition in consequence, save having their names on the program as officers are practically out in the cold.

The 13th N.Y. will be reviewed by Major Gen. H. C. Corbin, U.S.A., at its armory, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 25, provided the duty of the General will permit. A trip to St. Louis is being planned for the regiment for next year, and an invitation has also been received from the Governor of Connecticut, to have the regiment visit that State. General Corbin is at present absent on a tour of inspection.

The 23d N.Y. had an interesting out-door drill on lands near the Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, Nov. 7. Companies A and G, represented a defending force, which the remainder of the regiment were ordered to attack. The two companies deployed as skirmishes, and their position on a knoll, which afforded plenty of cover, was well selected. The attacking force advanced in open order to discover and dislodge the defenders, and later advance by rushes across an open space and took possession of several large heaps of stones that afforded admirable cover. When the attacking force got close to the knoll on which their opponents were entrenched the defenders poured several effective volleys into their ranks. They followed these up with a gradual advance

forcing their opponents back over the ground they had gained. The regiment was then assembled, and the remainder of the afternoon spent in a regimental close order drill.

Capt. J. G. R. Lillendahl, of the 22d N.Y., senior captain, has been unanimously elected major, vice Hart resigned, and the regiment secures a faithful and competent field officer. Capt. R. O. Hanbold had been named as a possible opposition candidate to Captain Lillendahl, but withdrew his name before the election. Major Lillendahl joined the regiment as a private, May 5, 1880, served with the 22d Volunteers during the war with Spain, and his promotion was well deserved. The regiment has qualified at Creedmoor this year, 472 marksmen, 52 sharpshooters, 30 experts, and 10 distinguished experts. This is a great improvement over its work of last year, and is due, in no small degree, to the efforts of Captain Hanbold, inspector of small arms practice.

A review of the 12th N.Y., by Major Gen. H. C. Corbin, U.S.A., will be held on Monday evening, Nov. 30, and dancing will follow. The regiment is recruiting largely and with promising material. Its record at Creedmoor for the season just ended is excellent, and it has qualified 685 marksmen, 126 sharpshooters, 40 experts and 23 distinguished experts. Capt. S. S. Stebbins in shooting at Creedmoor for qualification as distinguished expert, has put up the remarkable score of 50 out of a possible 50 points at 300 and 1,000 yards.

An interesting program has been arranged for the fall games and reception to be held at the armory of the 22d N.Y. on Monday evening, Nov. 23. The athletic events are: 70-yard dash, 70-yard sack race, 70-yard hurdle race, 3-legged race, 440-yard run, 880-yard run, 1 mile run, 880-yard run, scratch, 1 mile bicycle race for novices, 1 mile bicycle race for handicap, 2 mile bicycle race handicap, 220-yard run for novices, 880-yard for novices 12-lb. shot put, tug of war between company teams, inter company relay races, and wall scaling match open to teams of the M.A.L. These events will be followed by dancing.

These are busy times in the 1st Battery of New York, as Captain Wendel has arranged for varied instruction six nights in the week, as follows: Mondays, recruit drill; Tuesdays, pistol practice and theoretical instruction; Wednesdays, drivers' drill mounted; Fridays, battery drill and Saturdays, rough riding and athletics. The riding ring has received its last load of tan bark and is now in fine condition. There will be a preliminary muster on Nov. 13.

Inspr. Gen. W. A. Latham, of Massachusetts, in his report of the Signal Corps of the 2d Brigade, highly compliments Lieutenant Stevens and his corps for the excellence of its work on the field and for flag and heliograph signaling by day and torch signaling by night. The soldier of Marathon trophy, won by the State rifle team at Sea Girt, N.J., this season, is again back in Massachusetts after an absence of fourteen years.

Capt. H. Rogers Winthrop, of the 12th N.Y., was an usher at the wedding of Miss May Goelet and the Duke of Roxburghe, Nov. 10.

With no facilities for indoor rifle practice, the 71st N.Y. has the past season made its best record in its history in rifle practice. It won the State and Brigade matches at Creedmoor, had three men on the International rifle team of eight, which won the Palma Trophy in England, and had six men on the State team of twelve, which won the National Trophy at Sea Girt, N.J. In addition to this splendid record, the 71st has qualified at Creedmoor this season, 628 marksmen, 140 sharpshooters, 51 experts, and 32 distinguished experts. Colonel Bates is among those who have won the latter honor.

Interesting tests with submarine boats were made at Newport, R.I., on Nov. 9 and 10 in the evening, under the direction of Lieut. Comdr. F. F. Fletcher, U.S.N. The Adder and Shark were sent out to attack the enemy's torpedo boats, reported in the vicinity of Newport, the "enemy" being the Morris and the McKee. It was a bright moonlight night. The submarines maneuvered about the harbor, running upon the surface and submerged. They attacked the torpedo boats and the Morris was declared destroyed. The submarines also torpedoed a strange craft at anchor before they were discovered. On Nov. 10 there were maneuvers between the submarine boats Plunger, Moccasin and Adder, the torpedoboats Morris and McKee and torpedo No. 1 were engaged on one side, while opposing them were Fort Adams with two searchlights, the torpedo station and the tug Peoria each with a searchlight. The submarine boat Adder, it was decided, was the only boat which came out unharmed, all her consorts having been theoretically sunk. The night was very dark. The surface and submarine boats put out to sea together to come down upon Fort Adams, the torpedo station, and the Peoria from the entrance of Narragansett Bay. A party of Army and Navy officers at Fort Adams picked up the McKee, the Morris and No. 1, which were in command of Lieut. A. H. Davis, and later they caught the submarines Plunger and Moccasin and were accorded victories over these craft, which were under the command of Lieut. Charles P. Nelson and Gunner James Donald. The Adder, in command of Lieut. Frank L. Pinney, was not seen until a late hour, when she was found under the bow of the Peoria. She had successfully eluded all the searchlights. The Adder was thus accorded a complete victory. As a result of the maneuvers it is determined that submarine boats are less visible than surface boats at night, and that their navigation in darkness, even when hampered by the strong beams of searchlights, is practical.

Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott, commandant of the Marine Corps, will appoint a board consisting of Lieut. Col. William P. Biddle, Major Charles L. McCawley, Asst. Quartermaster; Major Rufus H. Lane, Asst. Adjutant and Inspector, and Capt. Harry Leonard to take up and decide the question of designing an indoor uniform to be worn by the Marine Band when it is on duty at the White House or at indoor functions. Sample jackets of the proposed uniform are expected soon. For a long time it has been felt that the band needed a special uniform to be worn at White House receptions and like affairs where it is desired that the men shall appear as trim as possible. The regular uniform under present conditions is given extremely hard wear as the band is often called to march in parades through dusty streets, making it difficult to keep their uniforms ship-shape.

For some reason there is continued opposition at the Navy Department to the use of the drydock at Algiers, Louisiana, for docking naval vessels. The dock is a paying investment to the Government from the fact that it is extensively used for docking merchant vessels and the Bureau of Yards and Docks receives frequent reports and returns from this work. So far as the use of the dock to the Service is concerned, it is thought the Navy can well do without it.



PANSY CORSETS

This well-known French Corset is now manufactured exclusively for us.

The entire second floor of our 23rd St. store is devoted to the exhibition and sale of these goods, together with a beautiful line of French Lingerie.

If you cannot call and see these goods we will gladly mail booklet all about them.

Mail orders have our prompt attention.

JAMES McCUTCHEON & CO.,

14 West 23d Street, New York.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS AND STAFF CORPS.

Department of the East.—Headquarters, Governors Island, N.Y.; Major Gen. H. C. Corbin, U.S.A.
District of Porto Rico.—Col. Chas. J. Crane, 8th Inf., U.S.A.
Department of the Lakes.—Headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Major Gen. J. C. Bates, U.S.A.
Division of the Philippines.—Headquarters, Manila, P.I.; Major Gen. J. F. Wade, U.S.A.
Department of Luzon.—Headquarters, Manila, P.I. Brig. Gen. G. M. Randall.
Department of the Visayas.—Brig. Gen. Theo. J. Wint, U.S.A. Headquarters, Iloilo.
Department of Mindanao.—Headquarters, Zamboanga, P.I. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A.
Department of California.—Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A.
Department of the Columbia.—Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A.
Department of the Colorado.—Headquarters, Denver, Colo. Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A.
Department of the Missouri.—Headquarters, Omaha, Neb. Major Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, U.S.A.
Pay Department.—Brig. Gen. Alfred E. Bates.
Corps of Engineers.—Brig. Gen. George L. Gillespie.
Ordnance Department.—Brig. Gen. William Crozier.
Signal Corps.—Brig. Gen. Adolphus W. Greely.
Record and Pension Office.—Brig. Gen. Fred C. Alnsworth.
Inspector General's Department.—Brig. Gen. George H. Burton.
Quartermaster's Department.—Brig. Gen. Charles F. Humphrey.
Subsistence Department.—Brig. Gen. John F. Weston.
Medical Department.—Brig. Gen. Robert M. O'Reilly.
Pay Department.—Brig. Gen. Alfred E. Bates.
Corps of Engineers.—Brig. Gen. George L. Gillespie.
Ordnance Department.—Brig. Gen. William Crozier.
Signal Corps.—Brig. Gen. Adolphus W. Greely.
Record and Pension Office.—Brig. Gen. Fred C. Alnsworth.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Headquarters, E. F. G. H. I. K. L. and M. Fort Clark, Texas; A. B. C. and D. Fort Sam Houston, Texas.
2d Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G and H, Fort Myer, Va.; A. B. C. D. I and K, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Troops L and M, at Fort Sheridan, Ill. Ordered to Philippines. Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I and K, will sail from New York, Dec. 15, and the field and staff of the 3d Squadron, and Troops Land M, from San Francisco Jan. 1.
3d Cav.—Headquarters, E. F. G. H. I. K. L. M. Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; F. Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Apache, Ariz.; E, Boise Barracks, Idaho.
4th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kan.; E, F. G and H, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; I, K. L. and M. Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
5th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E and G, Fort Logan, Colo.; A, B, C and D, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; F, Fort Du Chene, Utah; H and K, Fort Wingate, N.M.; L, Whipple Barracks, Ariz.; I, Fort Grant, Ariz.; and M, Fort Apache, Ariz.

6th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C and D, E, F, G, and H, Fort Meade, S. Dak.; I, K, L and M, Fort Keogh, Mont.

7th Cav.—Entire regiment, Chickamauga Park, Ga.
8th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G and H, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; A, B, C and D, Fort Sill, Okla. Ty.; I, K, L and M, Fort Riley, Kan.

9th Cav.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; A, B, C and D, Monterey, Cal.; I, K, L and M, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.

10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Robinson, Neb.; E, Fort Russell, Wyo.; F, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Mackensie, Wyo.
11th Cav.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I., ordered to return to United States and will be relieved by 2d Cav., Hdqrs., and Troops E, F, G and H, have been assigned to Des Moines, Iowa; A, B, C and D, to Fort Riley, Kas.; I and K, to Fort Sheridan, Ill.; and L and M, to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

12th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

13th Cav.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.

14th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

15th Cav.—Ordered from Philippines to United States. Address mail to San Francisco, Cal., where regiment should arrive early in November, 1903. It will take station as follows: Headquarters and E, F, G, and H, Fort Myer, Va.; A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

Battery and Station.	Battery and Station.
1st. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	18th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.
2d. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.	17th. Manila, P.I.
3d. Ft. Meyer, Va.	18th. Manila, P.I.
4th. Ft. Myer, Va.	19th. Ft. Riley, Kan.
5th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	20th. Ft. Riley, Kan.
6th. Ft. Riley, Kan.	21st. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
7th. Ft. Riley, Kan.	22d. Ft. Douglas, Utah.
8th. Vancouver Bks., Wash.	23d. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.
9th. Manila, P.I.	24th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
10th. Ft. Snelling, Minn.	25th. Ft. Riley, Kan.
11th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.	26th. Vancouver Bks., Wash.
12th. Ft. Douglas, Utah.	27th. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.
13th. Ft. Russell, Wyo.	28th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.
14th. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.	29th. Ft. Sill, Okla.
15th. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.	30th. Ft. Snelling, Minn.

COAST ARTILLERY.

Company and Station.	Company and Station.
1st. Ft. De Soto, Fla.	63d. Fort Casey, Wash.
2d. Ft. Wright, F.I., N.Y.	64th. Ft. Miley, Cal.
3d. Fort Moultrie, S.C.	65th. Ft. McDowell, Cal.
4th. Jackson Bks., La.	66th. Camp McKinley, H.I.
5th. Ft. Screven, T.I., Ga.	67th. Camp McKinley, H.I.
6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	68th. Ft. Baker, Cal.
7th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	69th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
8th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.	70th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
9th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.
10th. Manila, P.I.	72d. Ft. Greble, R.I.
11th. Key West Bks., Fla.	73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.
12th. Ft. Wright, N.Y.	74th. Ft. Williams, Me.
13th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	75th. Ft. Preble, Me.
14th. Ft. Screven, T.I., Ga.	76th. Ft. Banks, Mass.
15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	77th. Ft. Warren, Mass.
16th. Ft. Fremont, B.C.	78th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
17th. Santiago, Cuba.	79th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.	80th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.
19th. Santiago, Cuba.	81st. Ft. Slocum, N.Y.
20th. Havana, Cuba.	82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
21st. Ft. McHenry, Md.	83d. Ft. Revere, Mass.
22d. Havana, Cuba.	84th. Fort Hamilton, N.Y.
23d. Ft. McKinley, Me.	85th. Manila, P.I.
24th. Ft. McKinley, Me.	86th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
25th. Ft. Miley, Cal.	87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
26th. Ft. Flagler, F.S., Wash.	88th. Ft. Mansfield, R.I.
27th. Ft. Baker, Cal.	89th. Ft. Banks, Mass.
28th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	90th. Ft. McHenry, Md.
29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	91st. Jackson Bks., Md.
30th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.	92d. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.	93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
32d. Ft. Baker, Cal.	94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash.	95th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.	96th. Ft. Warren, Mass.
35th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
36th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.	98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
37th. Ft. Washington, Md.	99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
38th. Manila, P.I.	100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
39th. Ft. McHenry, Md.	101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
40th. Ft. Howard, Md.	102d. Ft. Caswell, N.C.
41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.	103d. Ft. Howard, Md.
42d. Ft. Mott, N.J.	104th. Ft. Washington, Md.
43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.	105th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
44th. Ft. Washington, Md.	106th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
45th. Ft. DuPont, Del.	107th. Ft. Preble, Me.
46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.	108th. Manila, P.I.
47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.	109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.
48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.	110th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
49th. Ft. Williams, Me.	111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.
50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.	112th. Ft. DuPont, Del.
51st. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.	113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.	114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.	115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.
54th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. Totten, N.Y.	116th. Ft. Screven, Ga.
55th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.	117th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
56th. San Juan, P.R.	118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
57th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.	119th. Ft. Delaware, Del.
58th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	120th. Ft. Strong, Mass.
59th. San Juan, P.R.	121st. Key West Bks., Fla.
60th. Presidio, Cal.	122d. Key West, Fla.
61st. Fort Baker, Cal.	123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.	124th. Ft. Constitution, N.H.
	125th. Ft. Trumbull, Conn.
	126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Wayne, Mich.; A, B, C, D, Fort Brady, Mich.; I, K, L and M, Fort Porter, N.Y.
2d Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Russell, Wyo.; A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Logan, Colo.; 3d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, L and

How about
YOUR NEW UNIFORM?

While looking about, please remember that we have for 31 years been equipping U.S. Army Officers and know, therefore, just what they require. Our tailors are experienced, our facilities are large. Let us know what you want. Military Catalog No. 214 free for the asking, has 400 illustrations, 160 pages and fully describes the

NEW REGULATION UNIFORMS and EQUIPMENTS.

OUR NEW REGULATION CAPS

are beautiful. Ask for prices on altering Old Dress Coats and Belts to conform to New Regulations for Full Dress Coats and Belts.

The Pettibone Bros Mfg Co.,
Cincinnati, Ohio.
PACIFIC COAST BRANCH,
117 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

M, Fort Thomas, Ky.; E, F, G and H, Columbus Barracks, Ohio; K, Columbia, Tenn.
4th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
5th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L, M, Plattsburg, N.Y.; E, F, G, and H, sailed Sept. 17 from Manila on transport Sumner for New York. Address mail to Plattsburg, N.Y.
6th Inf.—Entire regiment Fort Leavenworth, Kan.
7th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G, H, and L, Fort Columbus, New York; I and M, Camp Shagway, Alaska; A, Fort St. Michael, Alaska; B, Fort Davis, Alaska; C, Fort Egbert, Alaska; D, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; K, Fort Niagara, N.Y.; F, Fort Wood, N.Y.
9th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Madison Bks., Sacket Harbor, N.Y.; Co. B, Pekin, China. Address China, via San Francisco, and A, C, D, Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N.Y.
10th Inf.—Infantry Cantonment, San Francisco, Cal.
11th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. Ordered to United States.
12th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Douglas, Utah; E, Whipple Barracks, Ariz.; F, Fort Apache, Ariz.; G and H, Fort Du Chene, Utah; I, K, L and M, Fort Bliss, Tex.
13th Inf.—Headquarters, A, B, K, and L, Fort McDowell, Cal.; C and M, Fort Mason, Cal.; D, Benicia Barracks, Cal.; Co. I, Fort Liscomb, Alaska; Cos. E, F, G and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.
14th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
15th Inf.—Address entire regiment Monterey, Cal.
16th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort McPherson, Ga.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Slocum, N.Y.
17th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
18th Inf.—Entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
19th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; I and L, Fort Wright, Wash.; K and M, Fort Lawton, Wash.
20th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L, and M, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; E, F, G and H, Columbus Barracks, Ohio. Will sail for the Philippines Dec. 1.
21st Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Fort Snelling, Minn.; I and M, Fort Lincoln, N. Dak.; K and L, Fort Keogh, Mont.
22d.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
23d Inf.—Manila P.I.
24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; I, K, L and M, Fort Missoula, Mont.
25th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L, M, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; E, F, G and H, Fort Reno, Okla.
26th Inf.—Headquarters, and A, B, C and D, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; E and F, Fort McIntosh, Tex.; H, Eagle Pass, Tex.; I, K, L, Fort Brown, Tex.; G and M, Fort Ringgold, Texas.
27th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila P.I. Ordered to United States and will be on duty in the Department of the Lakes. Will sail for the United States in January, 1904.
28th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. Ordered to United States and will be on duty in Department of California. Will sail for the United States in December, 1903.
29th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
30th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Ordered to United States and will be on duty in Department of Missouri. Send mail for the present to San Francisco, Cal.
Porto Rico Provisional Regt.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, San Juan; E, F, G and H, Henry Bks., Cayey. All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.
Mail for troops in China should be addressed China, via San Francisco.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF BEEF

"The best little friend I have"

USED BY GOOD COOKS EVERYWHERE

The Modern Bank Messenger

Thrifty people everywhere can share in the Safety and Profit offered by Pittsburgh as a banking center.

THE UNION SAVINGS BANK

CAPITAL, \$1,000,000

has depositors in all parts of the world who do their banking by mail and receive 4 per cent. compound interest on all deposits.

DIRECTORS.

Harry C. Frick	Henry C. Fowkes	H. C. McDermott	Frank E. Smith
P. C. Knox	James H. Lockhart	E. B. Mellon	Edward A. Woods
Charles Lockhart	William A. Schiller	Frank J. Hearne	George I. Whitney
James McCree	William W. Frew	John B. Finley	E. F. Jones, Jr.
David E. Park	A. W. Mellon	James H. Hyde	George E. Shaw
J. M. Schoonmaker			

Write for booklet K, giving full details.

FRICK BUILDING PITTSBURG, PA.

THE POPULARITY

GOLD SEAL Champagne

is proof of its superior quality.

GOLD SEAL is the only American champagne, and equals any French wine in quality, bouquet and flavor.

Served at all leading clubs and cafes. Sold by grocers and wine merchants everywhere.

No dinner complete without it.

Urban Wine Co., Urban, N. Y., Sole Maker

PATENT BINDERS for Filing the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

93-101 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

By mail, postpaid \$1.75. Delivered at office \$1.00.

RAMIE UNDERWEAR

Made in Sweden. Plantations in China.

*Made by our secret process from the fibre of the wonderful Ramie plant (vegetable silk), grown in Asia. It combines all the good qualities of silk, wool, linen and cotton, but none of their bad ones.

It has the lustre of silk, four times the strength of linen and is much more absorbent than same. Unlike any other fibre it produces a constant mild friction against the surface of the skin, which keeps the pores active to excrete impurities from the system. It provides Radiation, Ventilation and Evaporation and does not shrink in washing.

The Only Really Hygienic Underwear Made. It preserves and restores health, cures Rheumatism and other ailments caused by impure blood, and is the best safeguard against catching cold. For sale by leading dealers everywhere. (There is no substitute.)

Made for men, women and children: Prices for women, \$2.00 for men, \$2.25 and \$2.50 per garment.

Write for our free booklet: "ABOUT RAMIE."

RINGHEIM-SCHLICHTEN RAMIE MFG. CO.,

Factory: Karlskrona, Sweden. 473-5 Broome St., New York.
At wholesale also, WILSON BROS., Chicago, Ill.

THE COLORED SOLDIER AT FORT RILEY.

Writing of the colored soldier as seen at the Fort Riley maneuvers, a correspondent of the New York Tribune says: "In brigading the troops no attention whatever was paid to the great outside question of 'race or color.' The 25th was put in the 2d Brigade, under the command of Gen. J. Franklin Bell, perhaps the most distinguished brigadier general in the encampment. Along with the 25th was put the 6th Infantry and the 56th Iowa, this latter being the only militia regiment in the encampment brigaded with Regulars, and this regiment behaved so well throughout as to receive the highest commendation from the gallant commander of the brigade. No brigade was more popular than General Bell's brigade, and no regiment in the brigade received any more attention than did the 25th.

"Although some men of the Texas regiment attempted to arouse some feeling on the race subject, the sentiment of the camp was so overwhelmingly set the other way that their efforts reacted upon themselves and caused the whole regiment to fall into manifest disfavor. The sentiment of the Army in general is not against the negro soldier. On the contrary, he is regarded as in every way a capable and worthy man in arms. In the Army alone, of all the larger institutions of the country, the American colored man has had a fair trial, and the result is favorable.

"In the maneuvers here the horsemanship of the cavalryman and the skill and ability of the foot soldier are put to severe test. The militiamen soon learn that it is no play or pleasure outing that they are engaged in, and in some of these regiments it is no uncommon thing to see the untried soldiers fall to the ground, completely exhausted. Such things rarely happen with Regulars, black or white. In the trying marches, or, rather, foot-races, made during these maneuvers by the 25th, every man who was in at the start was there at the finish. The endurance of the men of this regiment and their agility and ability to change positions quickly were commented upon eulogistically by General Bell. Physically and intellectually they were up to the standard. As to the morals of the American colored soldier, one has but to consult the reports of the judge advocate general and the surgeon general from year to year to see that he stands as well in these respects as others.

"Perhaps the most notable series of events in the light of the popular notion of negro inferiority were the athletic sports. The first of these was the baseball game for the championship of the Department of the Missouri and a silk banner. This contest had gone through the several organizations, and was finally narrowed down to the 10th Cavalry and the 25th Infantry. On Oct. 27, which was set apart as field day for athletic sports, the officers of the encampment, many women and civilians, as well as the soldiers of the Regular Army present, assembled on the athletic grounds at 10:30 a. m. to witness the game. A most interesting and thoroughly scientific game was played, the 25th winning in the eleventh inning by a score of 4 to 3. The banner would have gone to colored soldiers in either case. In the afternoon,

in various contests, the 25th won eleven medals, carrying off all that were offered to the infantry, and, in addition, won the cup for wall scaling and the department cup for having the best athletic battalion on the ground. These sports, be it remembered, were participated in only by soldiers in the Regular Army, and required strength, agility and intelligence of a high order. A squad of the 10th Cavalry also won the cup in the dangerous feat of wrestling on horseback.

"Now, finally, a word as to the blood of the men of these regiments. The majority of the men are of decidedly dark complexion, the African predominating in a marked degree. They are of the class who are ashamed of neither their color nor their hair, and among the infantry many are large and tall. Generally they are well proportioned and possessed of the full complement of muscular strength. As to conduct, they are not surpassed in the Army."

PROMOTIONS. Maj Symonds' West Point Series. Grammar Arithmetic, Geography, U. S. History—New editions just issued—80 cents each, postpaid; \$3.00 per set. With studies 10 vols., \$5.00 per set. W. B. Harrison, publishers, 65 East 59th St., N. Y. City

BORN.

GOODALE.—At Colorado Springs, Colo., Nov. 7, 1906, to the wife of Ray Lewis Goodale, (son of Gen. G. A. Goodale, U.S.A., and brother of Capt. George S. Goodale, 23d U.S. Inf.), a daughter, Helen.

MILLER.—At Fort Thomas, Ky., Nov. 4, to the wife of Capt. Charles Miller, 3d Inf., a daughter, Madeline.

STONE.—At Agaña, Island of Guam, Mariana Islands, on Oct. 2, 1903, Charles Halsey Stone, son of Lieut. Raymond Stone, U.S.N., and Esther King Suydam Stone.

MARRIED.

HODGES-BOWE.—At Norfolk, Va., Nov. 4, 1903, Lieut. Harry L. Hodges, U.S.N., and Miss Addie Williams Bowe.

MAIZE-BILDERBACK.—At Boise, Idaho, Nov. 1, 1903, Lieut. Sidney D. Maize, U.S.A., and Miss Hattie Bilderback.

RICE-ANGELL.—At Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Nov. 7, 1903, Capt. John H. Rice, Ord. Dept. U.S.A., and Miss Mary Love Angell.

SCHINDEL-GLENN.—On Nov. 11, 1903, in the city of New York, Capt. Samuel John Bayard Schindel, 6th U.S. Inf., and Isa Urquhart Glenn, daughter of the late John Thomas Glenn, esq., of Atlanta, Ga., and Helen Garrard Glenn.

SIMPSON-SMITH.—At Washington, D.C., Nov. 10, 1903, Edith Walsh Smith, daughter of Passed Asst. Engr. John T. Smith, U.S.N., and Mr. Hendree P. Simpson.

DIED.

BEARDSLEE.—At Augusta, Ga., Nov. 10, 1903, Rear Admiral Lester A. Beardslee, U.S.N., retired.

BRADY.—On board the U.S.S. Monogahela Nov. 6, 1903, Gunner G. P. Brady, U.S.N.

FULTON.—At Old Point Comfort, Va., Nov. 7, 1903, Joseph Fulton, Forage Master, U.S.A., and father of Lieut. James M. Fulton, Art. Corps, U.S.A.

HANDY.—At Jamaica Plain, Mass., Nov. 1, 1903, Mrs. Mary Handy, widow of the late Commodore Robert Handy, U.S.N., and mother of the late Lieut. Henry O. Handy, U.S.N.

MACFARLAND.—At Washington, D.C., Nov. 5, 1903, Miss Isabelle Macfarland, sister of Lieut. Horace G. Macfarland, U.S.N.

Malt-Nutrine

is easily received and readily retained by any stomach. It restores and regulates. The consensus of medical opinion, based upon actual observation and careful experiments, show that MALT-NUTRINE possesses intense nourishing strength and wonderfully assists digestion and that it is invaluable for the strengthening and nourishing of convalescents, weak children, thin-blooded people and dyspeptics. MALT-NUTRINE is prepared by the famous Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, which fact guarantees the purity, excellence and merit claimed for it.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

I. B.—You can get the subjects upon which enlisted men are examined for promotion to 2d lieutenant in the Army in G.O. 47, Nov. 2, 1903, War Department. There is no complete sample list of questions published. The Army Officers' Examiner, by Col. W. H. Powell, U.S.A., is among the books you would find of service. Write John Wiley and Sons, 43-45 East 19th street, New York, price \$4.00. Messrs. Riddabock and Company, 112 Fourth avenue, New York City, also publish a catalogue of useful military books.

C. P. W.—Apply to Division of Insular Affairs, Washington, D.C., for the work you desire on the Philippine revolution.

W. G. S.—As to whether you are entitled to wear ser-

BROOKS BROTHERS

Broadway Corner 22nd. St.,
NEW YORK.

WE are glad to furnish to Officers of the Army, without charge or obligation to purchase, all the latest ideas concerning the NEW UNIFORM OVERCOAT with samples of leading cloths from medium to higher prices.

vice stripes or not, depends upon the laws and regulations governing the National Guard of your State. You should consult a copy of the National Guard regulations, or communicate with the Adjutant General through the proper military channels.

R. B.—By following the Navy orders and personals in the Army and Navy Journal each week you can get the current addresses of Navy officers.

L. G. asks: "In case the Army and Navy besieges a place, and Admiral Dewey is in command of the Naval forces and Lieutenant General Young in command of the land forces, and a disagreement arises between these two officers as to how to conduct the battle, would Dewey have to submit to the orders of Young or would Young have to submit to Dewey? Or would either one's authority be limited to each one's department?" Answer: Neither would have any authority over the other. A Navy officer cannot command troops nor an Army officer ships. The two officers would have to agree or there could be no joint action.

J. D.—Paymasters in the Navy are appointed by the President of the United States from civil life. Write to the Secretary of the Navy for a copy of the printed rules governing the examination of applicants.

L. R.—Get a copy of the U.S. Army and Navy Regulations for the information you desire, also write to Riddabock and Company, 112 Fourth avenue, New York city, for their catalogue of books.

D. P. writes: I enlisted in the Army of the United States in the year 1880, and have served continually honest and faithful, ever since, I was also, in the Spanish-American War in Cuba, and one year afterward was ordered to the Philippine Islands, where I remained for the period of three years, and before my regiment started or rather embarked for the Philippine Islands, I had served eighteen years, four months and twenty days. Please tell me how much double service were the soldiers allowed that served in the Philippines and Cuba, in what year I would be permitted to retire? Answer: Double the actual time served in either or all of the places mentioned.

READER.—You may be able to get the information you desire concerning British troops in Canada, at the office of the British Consul in New York City.

E. W. L.—We regret that we cannot spare the time to hunt up the records of the lists of officers you send us. If you call or send to our office any week day from 10 to 5 o'clock you can look over the records of Regular and Volunteer officers for the past 100 years.

NATIONAL SOCIETY

ARMY OF THE PHILIPPINES,

GENERAL CHARLES KING, President.

Qualifications for membership, honorable service in the Philippines. Army or Navy, prior to July 4, 1902. No initiation fee. Annual dues \$1.00. Life membership \$50.00. Next Annual Reunion, at St. Louis, 1904. For information address A. E. Fout, National Secretary, 434 Cook Ave., St. Louis.

The Society of The Army of Santiago de Cuba

This Society was organized in the Governor's Palace at Santiago, on July 31st, 1898 (14 days after the surrender). All officers and soldiers who worthily participated in that memorable campaign are eligible to membership. Annual dues are \$1.00. Life membership, \$25.00. No initiation fee. Send for application blanks to Major A. C. SHARPE, Secretary and Treasurer, Denver, Colo.

PRESIDENT SUSPENDERS



For a Gift

In Beautiful Boxes For
CHRISTMAS
All stores 50c and \$1.00
or mail prepaid

THE C. A. EDGARTON MFG. CO.,
Box 460, Shirley, Mass.

HIGHEST AWARDS, WORLD'S FAIR, 1893.



Unequaled for use on MILITARY EQUIPMENTS, SADDLES, HARNESS, Etc. Gives a beautiful finish, will not peel, smut or crack by handling. Sold everywhere.

THE FRANK MILLER CO.,
349 and 351 West 56th St., NEW YORK.

DRILL REGULATIONS.

Infantry Cavalry, and
Artillery. Published by

ARMY & NAVY JOURNAL, 93 & 101 Nassau St., New York.

THE GUNNER'S CATECHISM

A Series of Questions and Answers in Untechnical Language for the Use of all Artillerymen who desire to become either First or Second-Class Gunners. Compiled by Major Wm. R. Hamilton, Artillery Corps, U. S. A. Assisted by Lieut. Paul Stanley Bond, Engineer Corps, U. S. A. 18mo, cloth \$1.00.

JOHN WILEY & SONS,
43 and 45 East 19th St., New York City.

ARMY AND NAVY FOOT-BALL PENNANTS

Regulation Pattern. 50c. postpaid.

S. N. MEYER,

1231 Pa. Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

The Allen Dense Air Ice Machine

USED IN THE U. S. NAVY

Contains no chemicals, only air. The size, 3 feet by 3 feet 6 inches, makes the ice and cold water and refrigerates the meat closets of large steam yachts.

H. B. ROELKER, 41 PAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

WURLITZER BRASS BAND

INSTRUMENTS, DRUMS, ETC.

Reduced Prices. Don't buy until you see new 25-p. Cat. 2. MAILED FREE.

The Rudolph Wurlitzer Co.,

277 E. 4th St., CINCINNATI, O.



THE CLUB

are the original bottled Cocktails. Years of experience have made them THE PERFECT COCKTAILS that they are. Do not be lured into buying some imitation. The ORIGINAL of anything is good enough. When others are offered it is for the purpose of larger profits. Insist upon having the CLUB COCKTAILS, and take no other.

G. F. HEUBLEIN & BRO., Sole Proprietors
89 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y.
HARTFORD, CONN. LONDON

Milk For Any Climate



**Borden's
Peerless
Brand**

**Evaporated Cream
UNSWEETENED**

Army and Navy men follow the flag and the flag now takes them into all climates.

Sterilized milk is the only safe-guard against the many diseases insidiously promulgated by ordinary milk. Borden's Peerless Brand Evaporated Cream is a preserved, unsweetened condensed milk available in all climates under all conditions of temperature.

Send 10c. for "Baby's Diary."

BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK CO., New York

SOCIAL LIFE IN MANILA.

Manila, P.I., Sept. 5, 1903.

One of the incidental and as yet but slightly appreciated benefits resulting from the American acquisition of the Philippines is the keener and more intelligent friendship which it is developing between the United States and Japan. For the women folk of officers stationed in Manila, Japan is a veritable garden of delight, a nearby fairyland of restful calm, soothing airs, quaint beauty and an endless charm of life and custom which none can withstand. Allowing a week for going and coming—it is only three or four days from Manila—a month's leave enables one to spend three weeks in the most beautiful regions of the Japanese Empire, where the scenery, climate, and conveniences of the country together with the people make every sojourner a willing captive. From the miasmatic heat and the grinding monotony of the Philippines scores of officers and their families have fled to Japan in the last three years to spend their all-too-brief leaves of absence, and always to find in that sunny land an unfailing balm for the ills of mind and body. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that more American men and women—nearly all Army and Navy officers and their wives—have visited Japan since the Army occupied Manila than had gone there in the fifty years preceding. The result is that Japan is better known, its institutions, civilization, and its national traits and tendencies are more thoroughly understood by the officers and women of the Army and Navy than by any similar number of persons in the world. The consequence will be that in time the knowledge thus acquired will be disseminated throughout the United States and our people at home will enjoy the immense advantage of a larger acquaintance with the needs, condition and purposes of the Japanese than is possessed by any other nation. Americans sojourning in Japan are cordially welcomed; facilities for travel are comfortable even if not extensive; expenses are moderate; the hotels are fairly good and the experiences of the tour are pleasurable beyond description. To name the officers and families of officers who have journeyed thither from Manila for health or pleasure would take a column of space, but time will show that they have added almost immeasurably to the sum of American knowledge concerning Japan and helped wonderfully to strengthen the friendly relations between the island empire and the United States.

Yet for those whom lean purses or lack of time detain here in Manila there is a large compensation in the gay social life of the city. As a matter of fact Manila is about as cosmopolitan a city as can be found in America. The Orientals predominate of course, but the

European population is quite as mixed and quite as representative, though not, of course, as numerous as can be found in New York or Chicago, its members including many of rare beauty, high culture and charming hospitality whose relations with the Americans are exceptionally cordial. As for the Americans themselves—well they represent the whole United States and do it with characteristic tact, sprightliness and grace. Miss Oregon and Miss Texas walk arm in arm on the Luneta. Mrs. Chicago takes luncheon with Mrs. Boston at the Army and Navy Club. The major from Georgia and the colonel from Kansas sit together in judgment on the cocktail compounded at the Oriente. The smart young lieutenant from Philadelphia takes Miss Milwaukee, Miss Louisville and Miss New York for a launch ride on the Pasig. They are all here—rugged, high-spirited officers representing every State and almost every city of prominence in the homeland, and with them an irresistible army of bewitching matrons and girls whose beauty, wit, vivacity and that elusive but dominating something called "style" are worthy of the loveliest types of American womanhood. Favored with these constituents, including many officers and their wives, who are delightful entertainers, society in Manila is as lively as anyone could wish and he is indeed a hapless creature who cannot find in its varied functions sufficient balm for his bachelor loneliness.

One of the most enjoyable of recent social events was a large reception given by Col. Albert L. Myer, 11th U. S. Infantry, and Mrs. Myer on the evening of Aug. 24, the pleasure of which was marred only by the realization that Colonel and Mrs. Myer are soon to leave us and return to America. The 11th Infantry Band rendered a superb musical program for the reception and the refreshments were both lavish and dainty, including a punch, which spoke for itself. The guests included Major George R. Smith, Major Pierce M. B. Travis, Mrs. Travis and Miss Travis, Capt. Harry R. Lee and Mrs. Lee, Capt. Robert Alexander and Mrs. Alexander, Capt. Edward A. Shuttleworth and Mrs. Shuttleworth, Capt. Guy Carleton and Mrs. Carleton, Capt. Henry R. Stiles and Mrs. Stiles, Capt. John R. Battle, Frank L. Wells, William T. Welder and Rufus E. Longan, Mrs. Yates, Mrs. Ingalls, Mrs. Lawrence and Miss Mitchell.

Society folks here in Manila are greatly interested in a report which comes in private letters from Washington that Miss Alice Roosevelt, daughter of the President, will soon pay a visit to the Philippines in company with Mrs. Wood, wife of Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., Governor of the Moro Province of the Southern Islands. The report is merely a rumor, of course, but everybody hopes it may be true. Many of the Army and Navy set now stationed in the archipelago are personally acquainted with Miss Roosevelt, and would unite in giving her a joyous welcome.

The reception given by Mrs. Taft, wife of Governor Taft, on Sept. 3 was one of the most notable of recent social events and the Army and Navy were particularly well represented in the gathering. Mrs. Taft had Mrs. Willard with her to assist in receiving and the presentations were made by Capt. Robert H. Noble, U.S.A., aide to the Governor. Among the guests were Major General Wade, division commander; Col. Alfred C. Girard, Col. David J. Baker and Mrs. Baker, Col. Henry O. S. Heistand and Mrs. Heistand, Col. Henry G. Sharpe and Mrs. Sharpe, Capt. George P. Ahern and Mrs. Ahern, Capt. Robert Alexander and Mrs. Alexander, Capt. Spencer Cosby, Capt. Frank L. Wells, Capt. Albert R. Couden, U.S.N., Mrs. Couden and Miss Couden, Lieut. Comdr. Gustav Kaemmerling, U.S.N.; Mrs. Egbert, Mrs. Green, Mrs. Keith, Mrs. Carman, Mrs. Reyes, Mrs. Ingalls and Miss Adams.

Mrs. Shuttleworth, wife of Capt. Edward A. Shuttleworth, U.S.A., gave a dainty Welsh rabbit party on the evening of Sept. 1, having for her guest Miss Sanno. Others present were Miss Travis, Col. Samuel R. Whitall and Major James B. Jackson.

Miss Banister, daughter of Major John M. Banister, gave a dance and supper on the evening of Sept. 3, which brought together one of the jolliest parties assembled in Manila in many weeks. Among the dancers were Lieut. Col. Harvey C. Carbaugh, Lieut. Charles C. Billingslea and Mrs. Billingslea, Lieut. John A. Murtaugh and Mrs. Murtaugh, Lieut. Ernest L. Ruffner, Lieut. James F. Hall, Lieut. Matthew A. De Laney, Lieut. George H. Scott, and Misses Travis, Haussermann, Adams, Day, Koerper, McDonough and Robinson.

"Ladies' Night" at the Army and Navy Club on the evening of Sept. 1 was unusually well attended and was signalized by a larger number of private dinner parties than have been given in that hospitable establishment on a single evening in a long while. The newly arrived officers in Manila were strongly in evidence and success-

GIANT STRIDES!

91,612

CASES OF

MOËT & CHANDON
CHAMPAGNE

Imported up to November 1, 1903, making the GREATEST NUMBER of cases of any brand of Champagne imported.

VERIFIED BY CUSTOM HOUSE STATISTICS.

The New Vintage of

"WHITE SEAL"

IS PERFECTION IN CHAMPAGNE.

ful efforts were made to have them feel quite at home. Among those noticed in the spacious apartments of the Club during the evening were Major and Mrs. Frederick Von Schroeder, Captain and Mrs. Robert Alexander, Capt. and Mrs. Edward D. Anderson, Capt. William J. Glasgow, Lieut. Arthur L. Conger, James B. Allison, John C. Raymond, Mrs. Egbert, Miss Sanno, Miss Banister, Miss Travis, Miss Glasgow and Miss Day.

Recent departures for Japan include Mrs. Gamble, daughter of Capt. Bradner D. Slaughter, U.S.A.; Brig. Gen. James M. J. Sanno, Mrs. and Miss Sanno, who had been visiting Col. Henry W. Hubbell, and Lieut. Edward T. Witherspoon, U.S.N.

Dengue fever has made a raid in Army and Navy circles in the last month, and among those who have suffered from its visitation are Capt. and Mrs. David J. Rumbough, Major Banister, Mrs. Slaughter, wife of Captain Slaughter; Mrs. Glassford, wife of Major William Glassford; Mrs. Baker, wife of Col. David J. Baker, and Capt. and Mrs. Francis L. J. Parker. It is a pleasure, however, to be able to add that the victims of this distressing and enervating ailment are all on the high road to recovery.

Brig. Gen. Henry T. Allen and Mrs. Allen gave a handsome dinner on the evening of Sept. 4 for Col. James G. Harbord and Mrs. Harbord. The other guests were Major and Mrs. Alfred E. Bradley, Capt. and Mrs. Robert C. Williams and Judge and Mrs. Crossfield.

Since Jan. 1, 1903, 159 officers and non-commissioned officers of the German navy have been convicted for cruelty to their men, and sentences of imprisonment or incarceration in a fortress which have been imposed, amount, when added together, to more than fifty years. In the three months ending with Sept. 30 there were eighty convictions of the kind, eleven being of officers. In one case an officer was sentenced to two months' imprisonment and dismissed the service. The heaviest sentence was that upon Breidenbach, the non-commissioned officer of the 4th Guards, who was condemned to eight years' imprisonment for a very large number of aggravated cruelties. The cases have been most numerous in the infantry and artillery, only one having occurred in the cavalry.

General André, the French Secretary of War, recently gave public expression to the pride which, he said, the French army should feel in the high encomiums passed by the foreign attachés upon the recent maneuvers. General André added that the French artillery is at present unrivalled, that the cavalry is in an excellent state, and that the infantry satisfies all expectations.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF STEAM TUG.—Office Supervisor Harbor of New York, 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, Oct. 21, 1903. Sealed proposals in triplicate for construction of steel steam tug will be received here until 12 noon, Dec. 10, 1903, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. E. F. QUALTROUGH, Commander U.S. Navy, Supervisor.

PROPOSALS FOR THE PURCHASE OF RIFLES.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Quartermaster General of Michigan up to noon, on Saturday, December 19, 1903, for the purchase, in lots of fifty or more, of about two thousand Lee-Remington rifles, calibre .30, with accessories complete. These rifles are for the most part in good condition, practically as good as new. Proposals should be addressed to Quartermaster General, Lansing, Michigan. The right to reject any or all bids is hereby expressly reserved. J. H. KIDD, Quartermaster General of Michigan, Lansing, Michigan, November 4, 1903.

FORT TOTTEN, N.Y., NOV. 1, 1903. WANTED—19 Master Electricians for Coast Artillery, U.S. Army. Graduates of standard schools of technology or others of equivalent theoretical education, and three years practical experience with steam and electricity, under 35 years of age and unmarried. Pay and allowances as follows: Pay \$75.00 per month. Allowances: house, food, clothing, fuel, light, medical attendance, etc. After 30 years' service, retirement on three quarters pay and allowances. For further particulars apply to ADJUTANT, SCHOOL OF SUBMARINE DEFENSE, FORT TOTTEN, N.Y.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

SEND FOR BOOKLET.

BENT & BUSH,
387 Washington Street,
BOSTON.

GEORGE N. SAEGMULLER,

(Successor to FAUTH & Co.)

WASHINGTON, D. C.

High Grade Astronomical and Engineering Instruments.

Sole Makers of the S. S. Nautical Range Finder and McCormick's Navigating Protractor.

PATENTS

WILKINSON & FISHER,
Attorneys-at-Law and
Solicitors of Patents.

928-930 F. ST., N. W. Wash'ton, D. C.

PATENTS and TRADE MARKS secured in the United States and Foreign Countries. Pamphlets of instructions furnished free on application.

**Arnold
Constable & Co.**
Carpeterings.

Specially designed one-piece Carpets in Scotch Axminster, English Hand-tufted, French Aubusson and Savonnerie. Designs prepared by our own artists for whole carpets to suit any space or style of furnishing.

Foreign and Domestic Piece Carpets of the best known makes.

Oriental Rugs.

Finest quality in unusual sizes and colorings.

Mounted Animal-Skin Rugs.

Broadway & 19th St.

NEW YORK.

"JAEGER UNDERWEAR" for 25 years the Standard of Excellence.

**DR. SIEGERT'S
ANGOSTURA
BITTERS**

IN ALL FANCY DRINKS

The World's Best Tonic Imported from Trinidad, B.W.I.

AWARDS AT ALL THE PRINCIPAL INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITIONS.

The Only Genuine

By Royal Warrant, Purveyors to His Majesty, the German Emperor and King of Prussia.

To have the correct flavor a Cocktail should be freshly made, and contain that most delightful, aromatic tonic, Dr. Siegert's Angostura. Beware of imitations. The genuine is made by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons, Trinidad, B. W. I. J. W. Wuppermann, Sole Agt., New York. Handsome booklet containing popular mixed drink recipe mailed free on request.

SALAD

Thousands of people think a salad is not a salad until deliciously savored with



LEA & PERRINS SAUCE.

The Original and Genuine
WORCESTERSHIRE

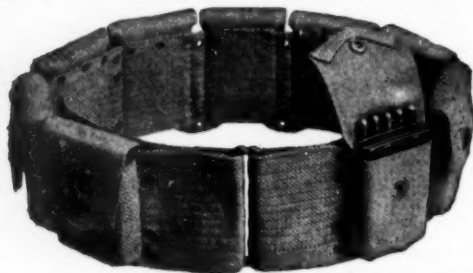
When buying note the signature—Lea & Perrins' across the wrapper.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agts, New York.

THE NEW CARTRIDGE BELT.

For over a year past, while experiments with the new Springfield rifle, model 1903, have been in progress, the Bureau of Ordnance of the War Department has been engaged in devising a substitute for the present regulation double-loop cartridge belt, which is not adapted to carry the ammunition for the new rifle, for the reason that the cartridges are carried in clips of five each. The Department, itself, was engaged at Rock Island Arsenal in experiments to produce a russet leather carrier, and meanwhile invited various manufacturers to experiment with other materials.

Last winter a board of officers, consisting of Captain Foltz of the Cavalry, Captains Rawson and Munson of the Infantry, and Captain Dickson of the Ordnance, was organized and assembled at Sandy Hook to experiment with the different carriers there presented. None of them was found to be entirely suitable, but experiments were continued and finally the Anson Mills Woven Cartridge Belt Co., of Worcester, Mass., produced a suitable



woven carrier and suspenders, which the Department adopted for future use, not only with the new Springfield rifle requiring clips, but also as a carrier for the single cartridges used by that portion of the Army which may continue temporarily to use the Krag.

The new belt is 3 1/2 inches wide and has nine pockets, each of the proper size for holding two clips, giving a capacity of ninety rounds in the entire belt. One pocket, however, will be used for carrying the first-aid package, thus reducing the number of cartridges to eighty.

In the accompanying illustrations there are shown, in figure 2, a front view of a soldier, equipped with the new carrier and suspender, in the act of inserting a clip of cartridges in the magazine of the new Springfield rifle; in figure 3, a back view, showing the belt with its pockets filled with clips; and figure 1 shows the carrier detached from the suspenders.

Both the carrier and the suspenders are formed wholly of woven fabric, the only sewing being on the points of the pocket flaps, and at the ends of the belt, which are further finished with metal end pieces. On the suspenders there is no sewing whatever. The pockets are integral with the belts and are formed by weaving only, the threads of which they are composed being continuously interwoven with the body of the belt. This enables the manufacturer to produce pockets absolutely uniform in size, not only on a single belt, but on all belts that may be woven, and which are separable from the belt only by destroying the fabric. Neither of these features is obtained on any belt formed by sewing one piece of material to another.

The fabric of both belt and suspenders is woven from a specially hard twisted cotton yarn of great durability,

which is dyed in the same shade of khaki color as the Service uniform.

The flaps covering the pockets are of separate pieces of fabric eyeleted to the body of the belt. They are provided with a strong ball-and-socket glove fastener, by means of which the flap may be buttoned over the pocket, thus holding securely in place the clips or cartridges therein.

The ends of the belts are provided with fasteners which engage eyelets, set at intervals in the body of the fabric, to enable the soldier to accommodate the length of the belt to his girth. Near the lower edge of the belt are fixed a series of eyelets from which the canteen and the haversack may be suspended; and near the upper edge are eyelets through which pass the hooks of the suspenders.

The suspenders are of the same kind of woven fabric as the belt itself. The web resting on the shoulder is 2 1/4 inches wide; the supporters attached to this, which are of fabric one inch wide, end in hooks which engage the eyelets in the belt. Three adjustments are provided, two in front and one in the back, thus enabling the tallest or the shortest soldier to bring the belt itself to the proper position about his waist. To prevent the suspenders slipping off the shoulders, one of the branches of



each of the two front lugs may be hooked in an eyelet on the further side of the belt, as shown in figure 2, and the belt may then be worn unbuckled to afford ease in strenuous marching.

All the metal parts are made of brass and are bronzed to the same shade as the buttons on the Service uniform. The buttons on the pockets are embossed with the regulation device of the eagle.

The carrier is shown in the illustration with the regulation hook fastener of the present service belt, but, before being issued to the Army, each belt will be equipped with a new form of buckle, which the Department will produce at Rock Island Arsenal.

The total weight of the new carrier, exclusive of the buckle, is fifteen ounces, and that of the suspenders is eleven ounces.

In bringing the belt to its present perfect form, great assistance has been given the manufacturer by the Bureau of Ordnance, particularly by Captain Dickson, who has made many valuable suggestions.

The patents covering the woven pocket device, the fastener, and the belt itself, are owned by The Anson Mills Woven Cartridge Belt Co., of which F. R. Batchelder is manager; and the Department has entered into a contract with this firm for the immediate manufacture, at the rate of about 1,000 per day, of 100,000 carriers and 100,000 suspenders. In addition to this a contract has been awarded the same firm for the manufacture of 6,000 pistol cartridge carriers for the Light Artillery.

NO MATTER
WHAT YOU WANT

WRITE TO WANAMAKER'S

Foremost Clothiers and Furnishers for men, women and children. Largest suppliers of Furniture and Furnishings for the home.

The best store, the most thorough and satisfying service to buyers by mail—no matter what the need.

Send for catalogue of Shoes, of Handkerchiefs and Gloves, of White Goods, or our general catalogue.

JOHN WANAMAKER
NEW YORK

These latter carriers are of the same style and color as the rifle belt, but are only 2 1/4 inches wide, and have but eight pockets each, the capacity of each pocket being six .38 caliber pistol cartridges. No suspenders are required for this belt.

The factory of the contractors, located at Worcester, Mass., is equipped with looms specially designed for the weaving of the fabric of which the carrier and suspenders are composed, together with an extensive plant of special



machinery for the production of the metal trimmings, and the finishing of the belt. Several novel machines have been recently constructed expressly for finishing the new belt.

It is the intention of the Department to equip the Regular Army, the Marine Corps and the National Guard with the full equipment of new rifles, cartridge carriers and suspenders as fast as the rifles can be manufactured.

SCHOOLS

ST. CATHARINE'S HALL.

286-292 Washington, Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

A boarding and day school (F. E.) offering superior advantages to a limited number of girls and young women. Patron, the Bishop of Long Island. Ref.: Lieut. Commander Burns T. Walling. For illustrated circular, address, MISS CONRO, Paris.

Cheltenham Military Academy, QUONTS, PA.

A boarding school for 70 boys, under military organization; affording every advantage of healthful location, complete equipment, thorough instruction and select companionship. Prepare for all colleges. West Point and Annapolis. For illustrated year book address ARTHUR T. EMORY, A. B., Principal.

New Jersey Military Academy, FREEHOLD, N. J.

Prepares for College and Government Schools. Gymnasium, Manual Training, Modern Improvements. \$400.00 per year. Reduction to Army officers. Col. C. J. WRIGHT, A.M., W. HEWETSON, B.A. (Cambridge) Principals.

DRILL REGULATIONS.

Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery. Published by

ARMY & NAVY JOURNAL, 93 & 101 Nassau St. New York.



CORNETS

\$9 to \$100. Also for Rent.

Every Instrument That's Musical.

JOHN C. HAYNES & CO.

451 Washington St.

BOSTON, MASS.

Established 1845

W. & L. E. GURLEY

TROY, N. Y.

Largest Manufacturer in America of

CIVIL ENGINEERS'

AND

SURVEYORS' INSTRUMENTS

TEST CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

OFFICIAL FOOT BALL SUPPLIES.

Are made in accordance with official rules. Spalding's handsomely illustrated catalogue of Fall and Winter Sports, containing all the new things in foot ball will be sent free to any address.

Spalding's Official Foot Ball Guide containing the new rules. Per copy 10 cents.

How to Play Foot Ball. By Walter Camp. New Edition. Per copy 10 cents.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS. New York, Chicago, Baltimore, Buffalo, Denver.

A BULLETIN OF NEW BOOKS

Containing a list of the publications of the preceding month, will be sent you free every month.

Send us your name.

BRENTANO'S, Union Square, New York

F. J. HEIBERGER, Jr.

ARMY and NAVY

Merchant Tailor,

15th Street, opp. U. S. Treasury, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Make a Start

The first thousand dollars is hard to get. After that it is easier. No better way of saving exists than through good life insurance. A few years and you have it; if you die your wife gets it. Write for free particulars to

PENN MUTUAL LIFE

921-923-925 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

CHARLES COOPEY

Military and Civilian Tailor. Equipment.

Newest Cor. Third and Stark Sts., Second Floor, Portland, Oregon

PLANT FERRY'S SEEDS.

AN IMPROVEMENT IN THE
SEXTANT.

The prism invented by Lieut. Comdr. John B. Blish, U.S.N., for the correction of sextant errors, is described by the New York Tribune. It is called the navigator's prism and corrects the error in the sextant due to its measuring the apparent rather than the actual horizon. The device is a plain glass prism of square section, with the end faces bevelled off at angles of forty-five with the long axis and at right angles with each other. A ray of light in the plane of the prism, striking the end of the face of the prism, is turned through 180 degrees and returns in a path parallel to its first direction.

Held vertically, with the lower bevelled face at the height of the eye, the observer sees in the prism the back horizon (inverted), and at the same time notes in front of him, on either side of the prism, the front horizon. The two horizons are separated by the angle of twice the dip. To measure this angle with the sextant the prism is secured to the sextant so that the lower face is in front of the index glass and the index bar is moved until the direct (front) horizon and the reflected (back) horizon are seen in line. The corrected reading of the sextant is twice the angle of the dip.

In measuring the dip the index correction of the sextant is measured, the prism clamped to the sextant, and while holding the sextant vertical the tangent screw is turned until the reflected and direct horizons are in line. By applying the index correction of the sextant and the prism correction to the reading and dividing this corrected angle by two the result is the angle of the dip.

To take a sight it is not necessary to remove the prism, for it may be turned back out of the way, leaving the index glass unobstructed. The observed altitude is corrected first for index error and then the measured dip is subtracted and the remaining angle is the observed altitude above the true horizon.

In some of the observations of the dip of the horizon as measured with the navigator's prism by the officers of a United States steamship the dip is shown to have varied more than ten minutes of arc in an interval of five days in practically the same space, and this, too, with only small thermometric and barometric changes. These observations prove that the dip of the horizon from any given height is variable and that it should be measured at the time of taking a sight. The navigator's prism fills perfectly a long felt want.

The shooting of the Mountaineer Gun Club of Chattanooga, held Sept. 16 to 19, was well attended by representatives of

the trade, among whom was Mr. W. H. Heer, who took high average, using U.M.C. factory loaded shells, with a score of 379 out of 400, or 94 3-4 per cent. Mr. McDowell, an amateur shooting at Adair, Iowa, Sept. 25, took high average with 92 per cent., shooting U.M.C. shells. Col. J. T. Anthony, a well known Southern sportsman at Bristol, Tenn., Oct. 6, broke 159 out of 170 flying targets, or 93 1-2 per cent., with U.M.C. shells. At Prairie Grove, Ia., Mr. O. N. Ford, an amateur, broke 418 out of 445 flying targets, 94 per cent., shooting U.M.C. factory loaded Nitro Club shells.

The Rudolph Wurlitzer Company of Cincinnati, O., have just issued a substantial illustrated catalog of 498 pages giving detailed information concerning the large line of musical instruments of all descriptions which they carry. In a preface the firm states that its output of instruments has been doubled during the past year, necessitating a great increase in floor space both in warehouses and salesrooms. The instruments described are catalogued alphabetically, for ease in reference. The Rudolph Wurlitzer Company has been doing business with officers of the Army and Navy, both as individuals and in their official capacity, for the past quarter century.

Messrs Wilkinson & Fisher, counsellors at law and solicitors of patents, Washington, D.C., send the following list of patents granted Nov. 3: Gun cartridge, William C. Bush; separable gun carriage, Arthur T. Dawson and George T. Buckham; elevating, traversing and sighting apparatus for field guns, Arthur T. Dawson and George T. Buckham; apparatus for the demonstration and study of military or naval problems, Barton B. Hill; mine or submarine boat destroyer, Alexander F. Humphrey; ordnance, William H. Bevans; rapid-fire pistol, William B. Knoble; rowlock for boats, Alfred Fenwick; dirigible torpedo, David W. McCaughey.

Mr. Ainsworth Spofford, in a recent paper on "The Folk Lore of Popular Sayings," reminded his audience that the phrase, "In time of peace prepare for war," is usually attributed to George Washington. What Washington said was: "To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means for preserving peace." But ages before Washington became first in war and peace, Horace had said, "In peace, as a wise man, he should make suitable preparation for war"; and one of the maxims of Publius Syrus may be translated: "We should provide in peace what we need in war."

HAUTHAWAY'S
CROZINE BLACKING
gives black shoes a brilliant polish that lasts long, and looks fine.

RUSSET DRESSING
is the world's best polish for all tan and light colored shoes. It never fails to please everyone.

C. L. HAUTHAWAY & SONS, Inc.,
Boston, Mass.

THE
Real Estate Trust Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Southeast cor. Chestnut and Broad Sts.

Full-Paid Capital, - - \$1,500,000
Surplus and Profits - - 1,300,000

Receives deposits of Money payable by check, and allows interest thereon. Collects Interest, Dividends and Income of all kinds whatsoever.

Receives for safe keeping, Securities and other valuables, and rents Safe Deposit Boxes in Burglar Proof Vaults. Buys, sells and leases Real Estate in Philadelphia and its vicinity. Assumes general charge and management of Real and Personal Estates.

Executes Trusts of every description under the appointment of Courts, Corporations and individuals. Acts as Registrar or Transfer Agent for Corporations and as Trustee under Corporation Mortgages. Receives Wills for safe keeping without charge.

IMPORTANT TO THE ARMY
SEWAGE DISPOSAL
Send for 80 pp. treatise, free.
AM. SEWAGE DISPOSAL CO.,
60 North Street, Boston, Mass.

HOTELS.

ANNAPOLIS, MD
CARVEL HALL, NEW HOTEL.
Opposite Naval Academy. Rooms with private bath.
T. EDMUND KRUMHOLTZ.

GRAND HOTEL, BROADWAY, cor. 31st St. NEW YORK.
In every respect up to date. Army and Navy Headquarters. Special rates to the service. European plan.
WM. G. LELAND, Prop.

MANSION HOUSE, Brooklyn Heights,
Directly opposite Wall St., New York.
Select Family and Transient Hotel. Elegant large, light rooms, single and en suite, with private bath. Special rates to Army and Navy Patrons. Illustrated booklet.
J. C. VAN CLEAF, Proprietor.

EBBITT HOUSE.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS
H. C. BURCH, Manager.

PARK AVENUE HOTEL, ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF
Park (4th) Ave., 32d & 33d St., New York.
Special accommodations to Army and Navy.
American Plan, \$4.50, \$4.00, \$3.00 per day.
European Plan, \$1.00 to \$5.00 per day.
REED & BARNETT, Proprietors.

HOTEL ST. GEORGE. Clark and Hicks Streets, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.
Army and Navy Headquarters. Special Rates.
Capt. WM. TUMBRIDGE, Prop.

AMERICAN LINE
New York-Southampton-London.

St. Louis, Nov. 14, 9:30 a.m. | St. Paul, Nov. 24, 9:30 a.m.
New York, Nov. 21, 9:30 a.m. | Philadelphia, Dec. 5, 9:30 a.m.

RED STAR LINE.
New York-Antwerp-Paris.

Vaderland, Nov. 14, 10:30 a.m. | Zealand, Nov. 24, 10:30 a.m.
Kronland, Nov. 21, 10:30 a.m. | Finland, Dec. 5, 10:30 a.m.

Piers 14 and 15 North River, Office 73 Broadway, N. Y.
305-307 Walnut St., Philadelphia; 90-98 Dearborn St., Chicago; 89 State St., Boston; 21 Post St., San Francisco.

PATENT BINDERS
FOR FILING THE
Army and Navy Journal
By mail, postpaid, \$1.25.
Delivered at office \$1.00.

MENU

CLAMS ON HALF SHELL
CREAM OF MACH SOUP
TIMBALE OF HALIBUT LOBSTER SAUCE
PANNED OYSTER
PEAS
CHERRY SALAD
JELLY
COFFEE

White Rock water adds a smack to the whole menu

A DIGESTION HINT:—Our "Booklet P" quotes a number of the world's eminent physicians on pure effervescent waters as a digestive tonic. Sent gratis on request. White Rock Mineral Springs Co., Waukesha, Wis.

75 DISTINCT STORES

UNDER ONE ROOF

ORDER BY MAIL

FROM THE

World's Greatest Store

Thousands of persons living in all parts of the United States are constantly ordering merchandise by mail from the **SIEGEL COOPER COMPANY**, New York.

ARE YOU ONE OF OUR CUSTOMERS? IF NOT, WE WANT YOU TO BE ONE!

WE WANT YOUR TRADE, and we will make it worth your while to favor us with your patronage. We want you to know and appreciate what a wonderful Store we have. We want you to realize how profitable it will be for you to order from us by mail. Our Store is known throughout the world.

We sell Everything to Wear, Everything to Eat, Everything for the Home

THE SIEGEL COOPER STORE HAS BEEN VISITED BY AS MANY AS 475,000 PEOPLE IN A SINGLE DAY.

The merchandise comes from all parts of the world. Catalogs and other store literature upon request.

Goods Charged to Persons of Approved Responsibility.

REMIT BY MONEY ORDER OR CHECKS.

PAID OR CHARGED PURCHASES of \$5 and upwards we deliver free to the nearest freight depot in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, West Virginia, Ohio, District of Columbia. This means that the goods are delivered free at the shipping station at the point of destination. If shipped by freight, we do not pay cartage from station to customer's home.

THE BIG STORE **ACTIVITY IN ITSELF**
SIEGEL COOPER & CO.
SIXTH AVE. FEET FROM THE MOUNTAIN 16th & 19th STS.

HATFIELD & SONS,
TAILORS AND IMPORTERS.
 389 FIFTH AVENUE, N. E. Cor. of 36th St.
 Makers of the finest Uniforms and Leaders of Styles in Civilian Dress.

JOHN G. HAAS, Uniforms,

No. 39 East Orange Street, Lancaster, Penn.

BRANCH } 256 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY.
 OFFICES: } 1308 F STREET, N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C.

Well-known to Army Officers for the past thirty years.

Ridabock & Company,
 112 FOURTH AVE., NEW YORK CITY.

MANUFACTURES OF

New Regulation Uniforms and Equipments.

CHAS. BLISS, Tailor and Importer,
 Rooms 407-408-409-410-411, Claus Spreckles Building, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
 Best Grades of Uniforms for... OFFICERS of the ARMY & NAVY
 Phone, Brown 971.

THE ONLY AUTHORIZED TACTICS.

Every Student of the **DRILL REGULATIONS**

Should have a copy of the SPECIAL EDITION of the
 Infantry Drill containing the

INTERPRETATIONS OF THE DRILL.

By LIEUT. JOHN T. FRENCH JR., 4TH ART. U.S.A.
 RECORDER OF THE TACTICAL BOARD.

Price 50 Cents bound in bristol board, bound in leather, \$1.00

DRILL REGULATIONS WITHOUT INTERPRETATIONS

INFANTRY, bound bristol board, 30c. INFANTRY, bound in Leather, 75 cents.

CAVALRY, bound in leather, \$1.00
Revised Edition

Sent by Mail prepaid on receipt of price.

ARMY & NAVY JOURNAL, 93-101 Nassau St., N. Y.

"CANADIAN CLUB" WHISKY.

DISTILLED AND BOTTLED BY

HIRAM WALKER & SONS, Limited,

Walkerville, Canada.

The age and genuineness of this whisky are guaranteed by the Excise Department of the Canadian Government by an official stamp over the capsule of every bottle.



Seal
 of North Carolina
Plug Cut
 is a mild, cool, mellow
 and satisfying TOBACCO
 of the highest quality and
 is the most popular and
 largest selling brand of
 "plug cut" smoking
 tobacco in the world!
 A new size 5c. pocket
 pouch will be sent by mail
 on receipt of five cents in
 stamps by
**The American
 Tobacco Co.**
 111 Fifth Avenue
 New York, N. Y.

HALF ENOUGH WATER

Is quite enough for some people, but most people want water every day. If

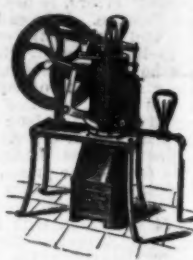


**RIDER or ERICSSON
 HOT AIR PUMPS**

Are used you can have water every day in the year, and your cook or stableboy is the only engineer needed. 25,000 in daily use. Catalogue "C" on application to nearest store.

RIDER-ERICSSON ENGINE CO.

35 Warren St., NEW YORK.
 229 Franklin St., BOSTON.
 602 Craig St., MONTREAL, P. Q.
 40 Dearborn St., CHICAGO.
 40 N. 7th St., PHILADELPHIA.
 Teniente Rey, 71 HAVANA.
 22 Pitt St., SIDNEY N. S. W.



ARMY OFFICERS' EQUIPMENTS

furnished by us give satisfaction to our customers; prices with descriptions upon application

HAROLD L. CRANE, Successor to
 Tel. 1127 18th.) 78 FIFTH AVE., (14th ST.,) NEW YORK.



THE WARNOCK UNIFORM CO.,

19 and 21 WEST 31st STREET,

Opposite Army and Navy Club, NEW YORK.

CAPS, EQUIPMENTS, UNIFORMS
 HIGHEST AWARD PARIS EXPOSITION 1900.

HENRY V. ALLIEN & CO., SUCCESSORS TO
 HORSTMANN BROS. & ALLIEN.
 ESTABLISHED 1815.

734 Broadway, New York.

Makers of the PATTERN EQUIPMENTS FOR THE ARMY UNIFORM BOARD
 and the SEALED STANDARD SAMPLES, PRESCRIBED IN GENERAL ORDER NO. 81
 ARMY, NAVY, MARINE CORPS AND NATIONAL GUARD EQUIPMENTS.

WM. H. HORSTMANN COMPANY
 FIFTH AND CHERRY STREETS - - - PHILADELPHIA

**Army and Navy Officers
 Uniforms and Equipments**

Branch Offices:

NEW YORK, 459 Broadway, Cor. Grand. BOSTON, 7 Temple Place

BOYLAN MANUF'G COMPANY, Ltd.

W. A. RHODES, Successor.

MILITARY OUTFITTERS.

Uniforms Caps, Equipments, for Army, Navy and National Guard.
 43 and 45 East 19th Street, NEW YORK.

THE GREENWOOD COMPANY,

Army and Navy Uniforms and Equipments,
 DETROIT, MICH.

RICE & DUVAL

ARMY & NAVY TAILORS,
 Fashionable Civilian Dress. J. H. STRAHAN
 231 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Opposite Post Office.

ANHEUSER-BUSCH
BREWING ASSOCIATION

ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

Holds the World's Record for
Output and Quality



Their famous beers are used by
 the civilized people at all
 points of the globe

PATENT BINDERS for Filling the ARMY AND
 NAVY JOURNAL.
 93-101 Nassau St., N. Y.
 By mail, postpaid, \$1.25
 Delivered at office, \$1.00